

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA " THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 15th, 1928

No. 9.

## Railway Chiefs' Amended Offer for Peace River Lines

*Staff Correspondence*

## Official News From the Alberta Wheat Pool

*First Interim Payment*

## Conflict Between the Liberal Platform and Liberal Practice

*By D. M. KENNEDY, M.P.*

## Municipal Hail Insurance in Alberta in 1927

*By A. H. TOVELL*



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THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL  
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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## EDITORIAL

### THE AMENDED OFFER

The chiefs of the two transcontinental railways whose amended offer for the E.D. and B.C. and Central Canada lines is published in this issue, at least have greater faith in the future of the Peace River country than a portion of the press which some weeks ago appeared apprehensive lest the first offer be rejected. The wisdom of the action taken by the Assembly in rejecting, on the advice of the Government, the offer which was brought to the attention of the members then, has been most completely demonstrated.

It has been quite evident for some time past that the sale of a line of railways which after one year's efficient operation by the Government converted a substantial deficit into a substantial operating surplus on the short haul, could be justified only if disposal of the line would bring very material financial relief to the taxpayers. No offer which would leave upon the taxpayers an inordinate share of the load of debt incurred in connection with the railways could at this time be considered worthy of acceptance.

The Peace River country is on the eve of a period of rapid development. The lines which tap this great northern area of fertile land are of immense potential value. As Premier Brownlee recently declared, it is

entirely probable that within a generation the Peace River will be supporting a population greater than that of the whole of Alberta at the present day.

The Government's handling of the railway question has been criticised in the press on many occasions during the past few years, but their decisions have been completely justified by the course of events. We believe that the people of this Province, in city and country alike, have confidence in their ability to decide wisely with a single eye to the interests of the citizens of Alberta, upon any proposition that may be received, now or in the future, for the purchase of the Northern lines. The Government has a firmer grasp and a more thorough knowledge of the technical side of the question than any other Alberta body. In insisting upon terms which shall be entirely fair to the Province, and shall take into consideration potential as well as present earning power, they should have the united backing of the whole of the Provincial press.

\* \* \*

### DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT AMENDMENTS

In our next issue a detailed account will be given of a bill now under consideration in the Legislature for the extension of the provisions of the Debt Adjustment Act in a modified form uniformly to the whole of the Province. Under the terms of the amending bill the power formerly possessed by the Commissioner to issue a certificate staying action by creditors is vested in the master in chambers or district court judge. Where a certificate has been filed a creditor may apply for leave to proceed to a judge. Extension of the provisions of the Act to the Province as a whole was asked by the U.F.A. Annual Convention.

\* \* \*

### SOME MISUNDERSTANDINGS

In spite of the very clear statements made by Premier Brownlee and Mr. Hoadley in the Legislature on March 5th, for the purpose of ending the confusion in the minds of some members in regard to the recent operations of the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service and the Alberta Co-operative Egg and Poultry Producers, Ltd. (the Egg and Poultry Pool) there still appears to be considerable misunderstanding in regard to this matter. We therefore propose to deal with it briefly in our next issue, in an article outlining the Pool's activities.

The Egg and Poultry Marketing Service is a Government institution. Of this service the Pool makes use as a marketing agency. No losses have been occasioned to the Government by the Pool, which pays its own way and pays operating costs on the use of the agency. Yet

(Continued on Page 38)



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## STRATHCONA BANQUET

Strathcona U.F.A. Local held a dance and banquet in February, a very fine spirit prevailing, states Mrs. D. J. Christie in a recent letter.

## CONVENTION AROUSED INTEREST

"Since the Convention farmers appear to be taking more interest in the U.F.A.," states Roger E. Stretch, secretary of Brooksona U.F.A. Local.

## PRESIDENT BLOOMINGTON VALLEY

Harry Johnson was elected President of Bloomington Valley U.F.A. Local. T. Bazley, the former president, refusing to stand again. H. B. Thomas is secretary

## APPRECIATED VISIT

"Mr. Aitken gave a splendid address at a meeting of the Ordindale Local held recently," writes Wm. H. Prior, Irma, secretary of the Local. "His visit was much appreciated."

## CHESTERWOLD RALLY

"Chesterwold U.F.A. held a rally at the home of J. Volland, Jr. with splendid results," states Geo. Fink, secretary. "A number of the ladies were present and served lunch following the meeting. We are away to a good start."

## HALLADAY RE-ORGANIZED

Halladay U.F.A. Local was re-organized recently, following addresses by Mrs. Mary Banner and J. K. Sutherland, U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Directors. Officers elected were S. Beckett, and J. McCloskey. Twenty-two members signed the roll.

## ORGANIZES NEW LOCAL

Carl Axelson was the organizer of a new Local at Markerville near Innisfail. Nine members paid their dues, and L. M. Johnston, secretary pro tem, states that prospects are good for a large increase in membership.

## TRAVERS GOING STRONG

"Travers Local is going strong owing to the enthusiastic work of our President, Mr. M. Hendricks. We had fourteen paid up members last year; this year we have thirty. We put on a dance twice a month to raise money for running expenses," writes the secretary, E. J. Reid.

## DISCUSS ROAD QUESTION

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Cavell Local was held on March 1st. The members engaged in a lengthy discussion on municipal road questions, and also discussed the advisability of permitting women to file on homesteads, writes the secretary, Harold Gerrie.

## CHANGES NAME TO BRUCE

Fairview Local, which has been holding meetings in the town of Bruce, has decided to change its name to "Bruce," states the secretary, A. Willans, who writes that "indications are that we are due for a revival of interest and membership in the U.F.A."

## GOOD DEBATING TOPICS

"We had a good debate on municipal hospitals, and got a few more members,"

## CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE IS ORGANIZED

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

For the past two years the Alberta Co-operative League have had under consideration the organization of a Co-operative Wholesale. At a meeting held at the McDonald Hotel, Edmonton, on Tuesday, February 28th, our efforts were brought to a successful issue when we incorporated as "The Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association Ltd." The head office is to be situated at Edgerton.

### Officers Elected

The following officials will hold office until the first regular meeting to be held in April: A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin; R. McCool, Crossfield. W. Halsall, Killam; C. P. Heise, Bentley; T. Swindlehurst, Edgerton, J. P. Benham, Millet; J. O. Shannon, Mannville.

For the present we are not operating a warehouse but acting as agents for the co-operative stores, also to locals who desire carloads of twine, etc. We are agents for the Brantford Cordage Co.

Yours sincerely,  
T. SWINDLEHURST,  
Secretary.

writes D. Warwick, secretary of Fairacres Local. "We have a few to get yet before we have one hundred per cent. Our next debate is 'Resolved, that the U.F.A. should be disbanded,' and some of the ladies are taking part."

## PROBLEMS OF FARM

"Present Day Problems of the Farm," formed the subject of two addresses at a public meeting of district U.F.A. members held in the Town Hall. The speakers were Mrs. Carlson and John Johansen, both constituency directors of the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. respectively for the Lethbridge Federal Riding.—*Taber Times*

## DIRECTOR ADDRESSES MEETINGS

A. Lunan, Director for Vegreville, recently organized a new Local at Longridge, with 18 paid up members. Mr. Lunan also addressed meetings at Hay Lakes, Ministik, Tofield, Bardo, Kingman, Ryley, Haight, Holden and Viking, and writes that interest in the U.F.A. appears to be as keen as ever.

## NORMANDALE LOCAL

Normandale Local was re-organized as a joint Local following a meeting addressed by Mrs. Mary Banner and J. K. Sutherland last month. "The devotion of these two workers," writes D. C. Smith, secretary, "in undertaking a journey of several weeks in the face of winter roads and weather conditions should be an inspiration to all U.F.A. members."

## TRIBUTE TO WOMEN MEMBERS

A tribute to the women members of the movement forms part of a report from A. MacMillan, secretary of Plainfield

Local at Carmangay, who writes: "If it were not for our women, Plainfield Local, and to a great extent the whole U.F.A., would not be the force it is in this Western country." This Local held a very successful chicken supper, concert and dance recently.

## LOCALS AMALGAMATE

At the annual meeting of Irvine U.F.A. Local it was decided that Cloverhill and Irvine Locals should be amalgamated, under the name of the latter. O. F. Brandt, Ted Maser, and S. Wiedeman were elected officers. Resolutions were carried asking that *The U.F.A.* be printed in German as well as in English, and asking the C.P.R. to have substantial iron gates placed at the crossing near Larmour.

## "BETTER SEED—BETTER CROPS"

"Sow Better Seed For Better Crops," is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, giving valuable information on the various varieties of grain suitable for seed. Interesting information is given regarding the losses to Western farmers from dockage—one item showing that a total of 5,679 carloads of screenings were shipped from Western Canada farms during the season of 1925-26. Copies of the pamphlet can be secured from the Department of Agriculture.

## EXPRESSES APPRECIATION

Writing under recent date, F. J. Muller, of Hussar, states: "I avail myself of this occasion to congratulate you upon your efficient reporting of the last Annual Convention. Only those of us who were present perhaps realize the efficiency of the staff and its able management, and I really wonder how many of us realize the excellent service rendered as part of our membership fee of \$2 annually."

## SEIBERTVILLE LOCAL

A very successful dance was put on by the social committee of the Seibertville Local on March 2nd. A record crowd turned out and every one there reported a good time. The net proceeds amounted to \$14.15. Mrs. E. Charlton, Mrs. F. Dowle and Mrs. Alex Moore were responsible for the good time every one had, and will be putting another one on in the near future.

H. D. ANDERSON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## PLEASINGTON CONCERT

On February 24th a concert given by the Pleasington U.F.A. was a big success, the attendance being so large the school was filled to the doors. The receipts from this entertainment paid the balance due on the piano the U.F.A. Local bought this winter. The U.F.W.A. has amalgamated with the U.F.A. While our numbers are not large we have the real U.F.A. Spirit in our community.

R. M. PETERSON,  
Secretary.

## GOOD MEETING AT BROOKS

"A meeting of the Brooks U.F.A. Local held in the Hotel Newell on Saturday, February 25th, was very well at-



tended and a very fine discussion on the various subjects before the meeting resulted.

"The secretary was instructed to continue his efforts to have a dentist locate permanently in Brooks.

"The following were appointed a committee to co-operate with our district engineer McMillan as regards road construction and repair in our district: Messrs. Tait, White, Wm. Nitsch and President J. J. Marshall." — *Brooks Bulletin*.

#### CLOVER LEAF LOCAL

"A U.F.A. meeting was held in Clover Leaf school Saturday afternoon at which there was a good attendance. After the usual business the delegate to the Convention gave his report, which was very good, and a discussion of the resolutions and the way they were voted on at the convention took place. The ladies then served lunch, after which the Clover Leaf Wheat Pool held their annual meeting. W. Warren was elected president and Mr. Dunster secretary. N. Stewart gave an address on the Wheat Pool activities and answered quite a number of questions asked by the audience. This meeting was interspersed with songs. The meeting closed with 'God Save the King'." — *Chinook Advance*.

#### CLYDE ANNUAL BANQUET

The annual banquet of Clyde Local was attended by 82 persons, although twice as many tickets could have been sold, writes John A. Nichols, secretary. After the toast to the King, A. K. Olive proposed "Our Province", which was responded to by Geo. MacLachlan, M.L.A. A. G. Smith proposed the toast to "Co-operation," and W. H. Shield, M.L.A., replied. Mr. MacLachlan gave the toast to "Our Organization," and Mrs. A. H. Warr responded. As this is Leap Year, a toast to "The Men" was given by Miss Chisholm, "in a very happy little speech, and responded to by H. E. Nichols who didn't let the men down a bit," says J. A. Nichols. "The next item was an address by Dean Howes of the University, on old folk songs. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed this address." J. Flynn, president, acted as toastmaster. After the banquet all adjourned to the hall to dance, "and so ended a most pleasant and enjoyable occasion."

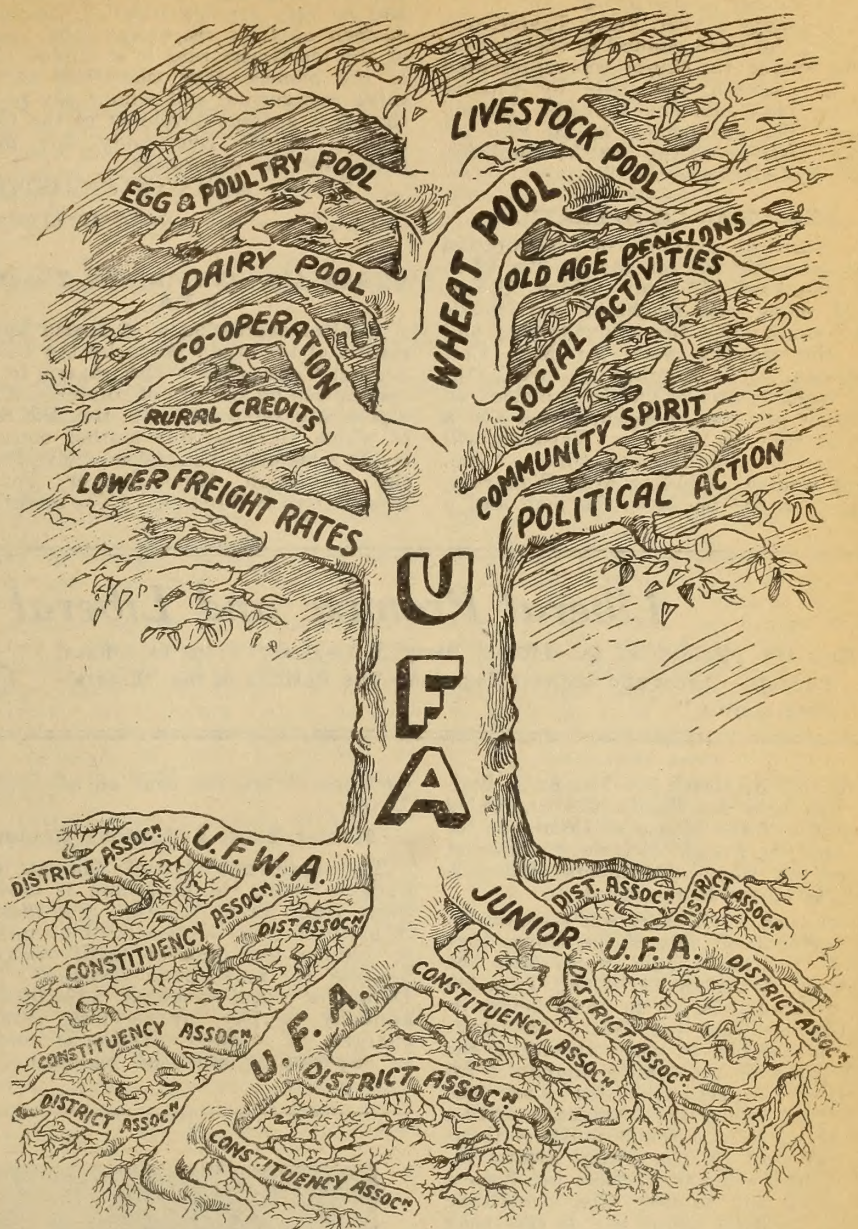
#### HIGH RIVER ANNUAL BANQUET

The annual banquet of the High River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals held recently was attended by upwards of one hundred persons and proved one of the most successful events in the history of the Association in the district. An excellent supper was served by Mrs. Freeman and staff, and H. B. McLeod, president of the U.F.A. Local and U.F.A. Director for McLeod, presided most capably.

The toast to the U.F.A. was proposed by Mrs. B. F. Kiser, president of the Local U.F.W.A. and Director for the Constituency, who spoke of the great work done through organized action in the Association. Responding to the toast, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, vice-president of the U.F.A., pointed out the need for intensified organization, and declared that a period of renewed activity in important directions was beginning. J. Jesse Strang, Wheat Pool Director, gave a talk on the work of the Pool, pointing out that every phase of its activities was looked after directly by the Pool Board; that the representatives elected by those who were directly responsible to the contract signers

(Continued on page 6)

## The Mighty Oak



#### FEED THE ROOTLETS!

The Rootlets are the Locals. Keep them alive and vigorous, and the Whole Tree will grow to the stature of a Mighty Oak.

In the above illustration I have represented the U.F.A. as a vigorous tree. The trunk represents the U.F.A. complete in all its branches. The root system is divided into three main branches: U.F.W.A., U.F.A. and Juniors. These three main roots are composed of a number of lateral roots representing constituency associations.

From these lateral roots shoot the fibrous rootlets which are the feeders of the tree. It is from the rootlets that the tree receives its life-giving nourishment from the soil. The more rootlets there are the more nourishment the tree will receive. The more nourishment it receives the more vigorous it becomes. If the means of obtaining nourishment are cut off, the tree will become sickly and die. This is a law of nature that is inevitable.

Now in our U.F.A. tree these rootlets are represented by our Locals. If the rootlets (feeders) become weak and die, the tree loses nourishment: decay will

set in, and if this process of decay is allowed to continue at the roots, the deduction is clear even to the most casual observer—the trunk of the tree will die and decay and fall to the ground, carrying with it all the growth and accomplishment of years.

The branches of the U.F.A. tree are the things which have been accomplished by the life-giving nourishment absorbed from the soil by the rootlets, and distributed through the roots and trunk to all parts of the tree.

Let us each strive to do our part to strengthen and keep alive these rootlets, so that the tree (our own Organization) may be vigorous and continue its growth. There are still great things to be accomplished. Let us show that we have the spirit to do our part!

A. LUNAN,  
U.F.A. Director,  
Vegreville Constituency.

Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.



(Continued from page 5)

looked into even the most minor details of Pool operations which were supervised by committees of the Board.

The deputy Mayor, Percy Taylor, represented the town council in the absence of the Mayor; the church was represented by Mr. Rannie; the press by Charles Clarke, the Wheat Pool Local by Garfield Sloan. The enthusiasm of all who attended testified to the healthy condition of the Association in the district.

### PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

A practical example of co-operation was demonstrated on March 7th when the members of Vimy Ridge U.F.A. Local, along with neighbors and friends of her community, turned out to chop and saw the season's wood for Mrs. Carl Walstrom. The number of men gathered together was 26 and by 4 o'clock an immense pile was chopped, sawed and a portion split, so that Mrs. Walstrom will not need for wood for some time to come. Eight women, including Mrs. Walstrom, catered to the needs of the men and a

sumptuous dinner and lunch were provided. This affair was organized by Morris Morgensen, one of our members, and he very capably handled the bunch of men at their respective jobs. Some of the old-timers said it reminded them of the pioneer days when this sort of thing was general and I must say myself that it is a great developer of the Community Spirit. Everybody felt much better for the experience.

NORMAN CHRISTIE,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### URGES ALL UKRAINIANS TO JOIN U.F.A.

A letter expressing most hearty appreciation of the stand taken by the U.F.A. Annual Convention "with regard to the resumption by Canada of commercial and diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., of which Ukraine, our mother country, is also a member," has been received from the Ukrainian Labor-Farmer Temple Association, of Winnipeg. The secretary,

M. Shatulsky, states that this resolution was unanimously passed at a convention of the association in Winnipeg "attended by 153 worker and farmer delegates from 83 localities throughout Canada, representing 173 branches of our cultural and educational association." The Association has a membership of 5,536.

The letter continues:

"Upon a motion of our farmer delegates the Convention urged at the same time all our farmer members to join the ranks of the U.F.A. and to subscribe to your official organ, *The U.F.A.*, also expressing to your organization our convention's appreciation.

"The stand taken by your organization is the proper one and merits commendation because it is only by the united efforts of the working people as a whole that the interests of the imperialists could be curbed and those of humanity and Universal Brotherhood of Man fostered. Please accept on behalf of our Convention, most emphatic assurance of co-operation also in the future."

## Liberal Promise and Liberal Performance

How the Platform of the Liberal Party is Departed From in Liberal Budgets—Direct and Indirect Taxation—The Position of the "Liberal-Progressives."



By  
DONALD M. KENNEDY, M.P.

OTTAWA, March 3.—The Robb Budget has held practically the undivided attention of the House of Commons for the past two weeks. It is not the kind of budget on which the Liberal Party is likely to appeal to the country.

Last year, 1927, there was a feeling on the Government side of the House that Tariff revision should wait until the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation had finished some of the cases before it. During the year the Board has dealt with a number of cases including the application of the textile companies for increased protection. Ever since the year 1919, when the Dominion textiles were shown to have made profits of about 300 per cent on the actual capital invested in the industry, there has been a feeling in the country that something should be done about it. It has been argued off and on in Parliament that the textile duties could stand a stiff revision downward, but, in the successive budgets to the present, nothing very definite has been done.

### Changes to Suit Manufacturers

This year the cotton schedules are revised—some upward, some downward,—but on the whole the chief changes have been to suit manufacturers. This is in line with the principle of budgets and tariff arrangements where manufacturers have obtained their raw products free or at very low rates of duty while they enjoy protection up to 35 per cent on their finished products. By their superior organization in industry and politics they have obtained the advantages of both Free Trade and protection in their business.

The present budget proposes to change the tariff very little except to help the manufacturers, especially manufacturers of cotton yarns and weavers of cotton goods.

There is a reduction of ten per cent proposed in the Income Tax on personal incomes. The Budget of 1927 gave re-

ductions of ten per cent on all Income Taxes.

### Making Tariff Reductions Harder

The significant fact of the last two budgets is that the Dominion is moving away from direct taxation and making it more certain that we will be unable to reduce the indirect tariff taxation because we must have revenue. The Dominion requires about \$325,000,000 annually to pay for services, interest charges, etc., and if taxation is lowered in one case it must be maintained or

raised elsewhere. The Consolidated Fund Receipts for 1927 were as follows:

Customs Import Duties . .	\$141,968,677.64
Excise Duties . . . . .	48,513,160.44
Sales Tax, Tax on cheques, Transportation tax etc. . .	105,613,160.00
Income Tax . . . . .	47,386,309.22
Business Profits Tax . . .	710,102.19
Trust and Loan Co.'s Tax .	335,367.65
Sundry Collections . . . .	715,189.87
	<hr/>
	\$345,241,967.01

Our net debt on March 31st, 1927, amounted to \$2,347,834,370.09. Interest on this amount in the same year came to \$129,675,367.50.

Liberals claim our debt reductions in the last five years amount to about \$100,000,000, so one can readily see that the raising of revenue is to be a steady job for a long time to come, and if we let go the Income Tax we are going to be thrown back for revenue purposes on the indirect forms of taxation such as sales tax and tariff.

The chief reason for condemnation of both last year's budget and this year's is that the Income Tax has been reduced while the tariff has been maintained.

### Promise vs. Performance

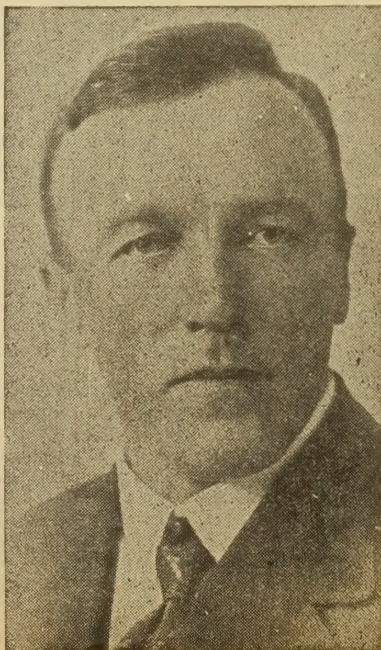
The Platform of the Liberal Party has the following to say on Page 5:

"Whereas national disaster will overtake this country should the present method of financing the country's affairs be continued; and

"Whereas both Great Britain and the United States at present raise more than 80 per cent of their revenue by direct taxation, while Canada raises not more than 20 per cent.

"Be It And It Is Hereby Resolved

"1. That the serious nature of the country's financial situation calls for the profoundest consideration of all patriotic citizens, and the exercise of



D. M. KENNEDY, M.P.



the severest economy by the Government.

"2. That increase of revenue must be sought from an equitable and effective imposition and collection of graduated taxes, on business profits and income, applicable to all incomes above reasonable exemptions."

The Government is kept in power by the votes of Liberals and Liberal-Progressives. They joined hands after the last election because their policies were

supposed to be similar, but there is not much in the last budget or this one to indicate similarity of the Liberal views as expressed on platforms and in the House with that of Liberal-Progressives.

#### Condemns But Supports

The Liberal-Progressives have been silent so far in the debate, with the exception of Mr. Beaubien. He condemned the budget proposals in every individual instance where he referred to them, but

declared at last he would vote for the budget. Last year Mr. Glen from Marquette (formerly Mr. Crerar's constituency) told the Government he would vote for the budget on the understanding that future budgets would be different. Glen speaks again on Monday.

The Liberal-Progressives hold the balance of power, and could defeat the Government, yet it looks as though they have been ignored entirely in the preparation of the budget.

## Railways Submit New Joint Offer for E. D. & B.C. and Central Canada Lines

Following Legislatures Rejection of Former Offer, Railway Presidents Offer Terms Which Are Better Than First by Million and Three Quarter Dollars—Correspondence Submitted by Premier Brownlee

### STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON, March 12th.—Premier Brownlee, in the Legislature this afternoon, tabled correspondence between the Government and the presidents of the two big transcontinental lines, referring to the sale of the northern roads.

The correspondence was the result of the action of the Legislature in turning down the former joint offer. The Government notified the railways of the decision of the Legislature, as well as pointed out the prime factors which had led to that decision.

As a result the two companies, while stating that they considered the former offer fair, were prepared to amend it so as to provide for interest payments on the \$8,000,000 capital stock and properties, beginning on January 1st, 1929, on the full amount of the purchase price of \$8,000,000.

The former offer provided for payment of interest to begin eighteen months later, on July 1st, 1930, and then on only \$1,000,000 of the purchase price, and each year thereafter on an additional million. The details of the first offer will be found on page 7 of *The U.F.A.* of February 9th.

In addition to this, they would undertake that in the next five years one hundred miles of branch lines would be constructed, including the forty agreed upon previously. The companies stated this was the final offer.

The Premier informed the House that the dollar and cent betterment over the last offer amounted to in the neighborhood of \$1,700,000.00.

The Premier in his reply pointed out the necessity of disposing of the A. & G.W. as well, and he informed the Legislature that he tabled this correspondence so that members could inform themselves of the progress of negotiations since the passing of the resolution. He further stated that he would table correspondence with regard to the A. and G.W. as soon as received, and he hoped it would be received before the matter would be dealt with by the House.

#### GOVERNMENT'S LETTER TO COMPANIES

The letter rejecting the first offer follows:

"We have had under consideration your joint offer of the 16th January for the purchase of the E.D. and B.C. Railway and the Central Canada Railway, and have had the advantage of a full discussion in the Legislature.

"Although in the course of our negotiations the question was raised as to the

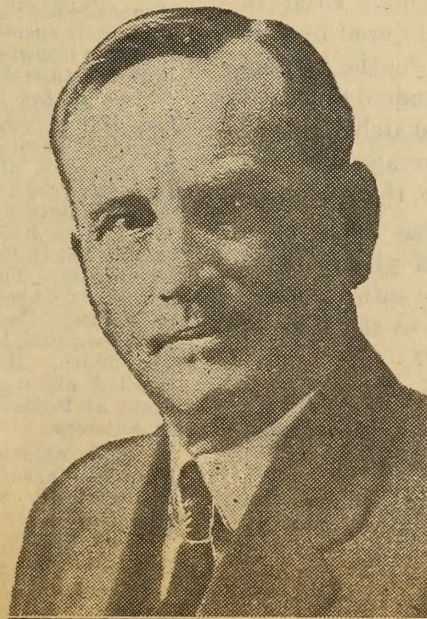
advisability of a joint conference for the purpose of considering the feasibility of joint purchase and operation, on account of certain objections no such conference was held. We have not been informed of the basis agreement apparently reached by yourselves with respect to the many matters that must inevitably arise in the development of the transportation requirements of a new territory. We therefore wish to make it clear that we have not as yet agreed to the principle of joint acquisition or operation of these provincially owned railways.

"Having regard to certain obvious disadvantages of joint operation, we would only consider such a proposal if it could clearly be shown that it offers decided advantages either by way of purchase price or development over offers made by either of your companies. A comparison of your joint proposal with the terms indicated to us by your respective companies does not show any such advantage in either direction.

#### Terms Very Disappointing

"We have been very much disappointed in the terms suggested in your offer. The report of the Railway Department

#### MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND TELEPHONES



Hon. VERNOR W. SMITH

shows an operating surplus of \$275,667.90 for the year 1927. With the improvement in the condition of the road, resulting from the capital expenditures of last year, together with the rapid development in the Peace River country, there is every prospect that our surplus will be considerably increased this year.

"As under the terms of your offer you only assume interest charges amounting to \$388,900 until July 1st, 1930, our immediate interest burden is not relieved to any appreciable extent. It is inconceivable that the continued expansion of this territory after 1930 would not afford increasing returns exceeding the interest on \$1,000,000 per year which you agree to assume after that date.

"We cannot see, therefore, that your offer presents any inducement to justify us in parting with an asset of such potential value. In our various interviews with you we have repeatedly urged that offers for the purchase of these lines should not be based solely upon their earnings as separate railways, but from their value as feeders to a transcontinental system. With the larger operating revenues resulting from the long haul rates on commodities coming from or going into the Peace River territory, the Canadian National Railways must have enjoyed a profit last year considerably in excess of the operating surplus earned by our railway department. We are confident that, considered from this viewpoint, your companies could acquire and operate the lines on the basis recently discussed with you in Montreal with such a small operating loss for the next few years as would be wholly insignificant compared with the future which this territory offers.

#### Cannot Consider A. & G.W. Offer

"We have also indicated that we would not agree to sell these Provincial lines and continue the Railway Department to operate the remaining line, the Alberta and Great Waterways. We were not consulted and therefore cannot be said to have consented to any arrangement you have reached as to which company should make an offer for that line. We think we should here indicate, however, that the offer received from the Canadian National Railways for this railway is, in the light of the operating results of the last three years, one which we cannot seriously consider.

"We think we should further indicate that it has been strongly urged, both in the press and by speakers in the Legislature that your offers do not sufficiently

(Continued on page 27)



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

## First Interim Pool Payment

Cheques have been mailed covering the first interim payment made by the Pool for the 1927 crop. The payment is 15 cents a bushel, and approximately \$8,700,000 has been distributed. This payment covers deliveries reported to the Alberta Wheat Pool by elevator companies up to February 10th and on checking coupons reaching Head Office up to February 18th. In case your cheque did not include payment of all your deliveries to date, please refrain from writing until the first week in April. It is anticipated that the second issue of cheques will be completed by the end of March. This will cover deliveries to elevators from February 11th to March 10th where checking coupons have been received by head office.

### Big Money Distribution

The total distribution in this payment throughout Western Canada totalled nearly \$28,000,000. This includes a payment on flax by the Wheat Pools of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The receipts of the Alberta Wheat Pool to the time payment was made up, totalled 58 million bushels.

E. B. Ramsey, manager of the Central Selling Agency, in a statement issued along with the announcement of the payment, states that over \$800,000,000 have now been distributed by the three Western Pools since the Pools started in 1923.

### Heavy Receipts

He says further: "Our receipts this year show a large increase in deliveries to the three Pools over any previous year, and a still greater increase in the amount of grain handled through Pool elevators. Even in Manitoba, where the crop was so badly injured by rust that the wheat yield was almost cut in two, the 59 Pool elevators have averaged more than one hundred thousand bushels apiece so far this season. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the Pool elevators should average between 125 and 130 thousand bushels apiece for the season.

"For the crop year 1927-28 the three Pools have handled more than 185 million bushels of wheat. This is nearly six million bushels more than the entire amount delivered by the three Provincial Pools to the Central Selling Agency for the crop year 1926-27.

"Saskatchewan Pool mailed cheques to its members for \$17,597,067 as interim payment on 116,378,945 bushels of wheat and 934,831 bushels of flax.

"The Manitoba Wheat Pool paid \$1,597,763 on 10,651,755 bushels of wheat, and \$35,725 on 238,171 bushels of flax."

During the past few weeks the Growers' Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool has been industriously en-

gaged in getting out the cheques for this payment. Some idea of the extent of the task may be gained from the knowledge that some 33,500 cheques were required to be made out, after the accounts had been checked and balanced. The second issue of cheques will total nearly 10,000.

## MacPherson Returns

R. A. MacPherson, Wheat Pool Director for North Calgary and member of the Board of Directors of the Central Selling Agency, just recently returned from Europe. His business there was to open the London, England, Wheat Pool office, to visit the European agents of the Pool and to get a general insight into the grain business in Europe. D. L. Smith, who accompanied Mr. MacPherson, was established as manager of the Wheat Pool office in London.

The Canadian Wheat Pool sells the great bulk of its exports in Europe. Last year nearly 113 million bushels were sold to European countries as follows:

United Kingdom.....	50,152,558 bushels
Ireland.....	1,220,000 "
Germany.....	10,424,000 "
Holland.....	13,423,454 "
Belgium.....	10,280,781 "
Italy.....	14,584,547 "
Sicily.....	120,000 "
Sardinia.....	140,000 "
Spain.....	168,000 "
Greece.....	1,816,000 "
Sweden.....	1,480,000 "
Norway.....	320,000 "
Denmark.....	690,000 "
France.....	8,119,411 "
Total.....	112,938,751

There are about 26 Pool agents on the Continent, and Mr. MacPherson got in touch with practically all of these men. Most of these Continental agents are working on a commission basis. The men representing the Pool now must be financially responsible. They are frequently required to carry accounts with their customers and are able to do this because of their intimate knowledge of conditions and their ample experience in the commercial life of their own country.

P. Jardon is the Paris agent of the Canadian Pool and last year disposed of over eight million bushels of wheat in France. Through him the Pool supplies France with about 75 per cent. of her requirements of Canadian wheat. In Italy the Pool has two agents—Mr. Dupont and Mr. Parfumo, who are both stationed at Genoa. Last year Italy bought 14½ million bushels of Canadian wheat. Four agencies are established in Germany, at Hamburg, Berlin, Dusseldorf, and Mannheim. These agencies last year sold over 10½ million bushels of wheat. Other agents on the Continent are located in Norway, Denmark and Sweden. These men gathered at Hamburg and held a conference with Mr. MacPherson and Mr. Smith. Holland gets her supplies of Pool wheat which totalled about 13½ million bushels largely from the Pool agent at Rotterdam; and the Belgian Pool agency is located at Antwerp.

This extensive visit of the Pool representatives to the European agencies was the first the Pool has undertaken. The majority of these agents have been representing this organization for some years.

Mr. MacPherson found agricultural conditions in Europe at a very low ebb. Farmers are put to heavy expense for fertilizers and also for feed for their livestock, and are further ground down by heavy taxes. Their condition is far from prosperous.



# Why the Pool Members Should Use Registered Seed

By H. G. L. STRANGE

President of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association

I do not know of any group of farmers who can use registered seed to better advantage than can the members of the Wheat Pool, for the reasons that crops produced from registered seed will certainly give a higher grade and because registered seed has been selected for many years for high yield and freedom from weeds it will give several bushels more to the acre than the ordinary seed.

The foundation rock upon which the Wheat Pool is built is the co-operation of its members one with another; it is sometimes forgotten, however, that this same co-operation should be extended by the Wheat Pool members as a group to that other group which renders such an important service to the Wheat Pool, namely, the marketing end of the Pool or the Central Selling Agency.

There can be no question but that the Selling Agency can procure a higher price for the Pool member for good true-to-variety wheat of high grade and of high milling value than it can for mixed wheat of lower grades; therefore, there is

no question but that when the Pool member supplies his Pool elevator with this good material he is making it easier for his Selling Agency to secure high returns for him on the world's markets, besides which he is enjoying the incidental advantages of more bushels to the acre, of a crop that ripens more evenly and of one or two days earlier in maturity. Because registered seed contains absolutely no weeds whatever, the Pool member who uses this superfine product of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will soon find that year by year his fields and farm will become much cleaner as far as weeds are concerned. Competent authorities state that the great bulk of all the weeds on a farm are seeded through the seed drill each year; no weeds are seeded through the drill when registered seed is used.

## The Seed Plot

In the case of a large acreage where it would be difficult to purchase sufficient registered seed to seed the whole farm,

the practice could well be adopted of laying down a seed plot of about one-fifteenth of the size of the area in crop; this seed plot should then be seeded with registered seed and the product of this plot would then be sufficient to seed the whole farm the next year. Fresh registered seed should be purchased each year for this plot.

In this fashion, instead of a decrease in the quality of the grain turned out on such a farm, there will be a gradual increase in quality.

If the bulk of the farmers either used registered seed or used the progeny of such a seed plot for seeding their farms, there would be no question but that the amount of premium attained for Canadian wheat on the world's markets, over the wheat from other countries, would rise considerably higher than it is at present.

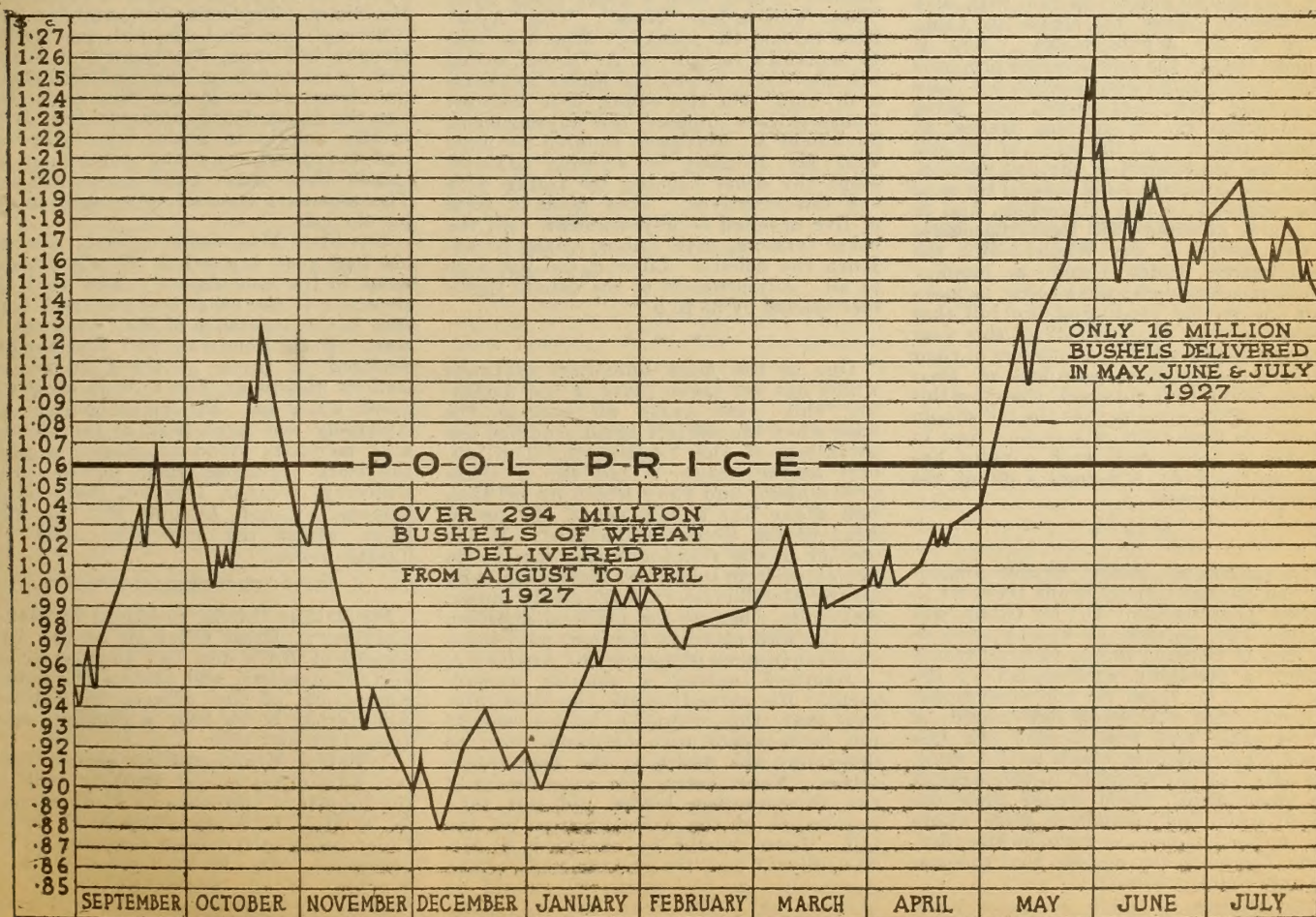
It should be unnecessary to suggest that every Pool member should treat all seed for smut before seeding, even registered seed, but the fact that the wheat growers of Alberta lose in net profits some five to six million dollars a year because of the presence of smut, shows that this advice is needed.

Pool members should consider that the production of wheat, its transportation and its sale on the world's market, are really one huge connected industry, and that no amount of skill in the transporta-

(Continued on page 32)

## Great Bulk of Non-Pool Wheat Sold Below Pool Prices

A Pool member in a grain growing district not far from Calgary took the trouble to check up the actual payments made for Tough 3 Northern wheat at his station during the 1926-27 crop year. The chart below illustrates the results of his labors and graphically shows that the tremendous bulk of non-Pool wheat was sold during that crop year at a good deal lower prices than obtained by Pool members. It might be mentioned that the bulk of the wheat delivered in this particular district was Tough 3 Northern.



Prices Paid on Tough 3 Northern, covering the Crop Year from September, 1926, to July, 1927



# As Seen From the Press Gallery

*An Immense Increase in Supplementary Revenue in January and What It Signifies—The Art of Dramatic Posturing—Debate on Compensation Act Amendments and Its Humorous Conclusion.*



By JAS. P. WATSON

The U.F.A. Staff Correspondent

A very important announcement, in view of the attention given to the supplementary revenue tax, was made by the Provincial Treasurer. In the month of January, 1928, the amount collected on this account was \$214,956.29, as compared with \$76,301.49 in the month of January, 1927. This was an increase of no less a sum than \$138,654.80 in one month. Although the Treasurer made the statement without comment, the figures show the reaction of a good crop year. It also goes a long way to clear up the situation which arose when it was charged that the Department had erred in computing estimates last year. Of all taxes the Supplementary Revenue one is subject to fluctuation most.

\* \* \*

When it comes to the creation of tense political situation attended with all the frills of dramatic posturing, the McGillivray is hard to beat. Wee Mac has no scruples with regard to ancient usage, unless perchance it suits his mood of the moment. An amending bill, which deals primarily with proposed changes in certain definite principles already established, has never previously been the subject of amendment on second reading, as it has been established custom to deal with such amendments clause by clause in Committee of the Whole House. Now it happens that in the amendments proposed to the Workmen's Compensation act there are several new suggestions, one being the inclusion of the running trades, at present exempt from the scope of the act, which are the subject of divided opinion. Labor has expressed itself several times as being opposed to this suggestion, and in the course of things will fight the clause in Committee of the Whole. But the Conservative leader threw a monkey wrench into the works when today he moved on the second reading of the bill, that whereas section 24 of bill 33 of this year deprives certain railway employees of their common law rights regardless of their consent being first obtained, therefore this House is of the opinion that the bill should not at this time be read a second time in its present form until such consent has been obtained by a formal vote of the railway employees.

\* \* \*

This amendment created terrible commotion and brought many heads together in hurried consultation. C. L. Gibbs was startled, first because he was opposed to the idea of bringing in the running trades without a plebiscite, and second by the fact that if he voted for the amendment it meant that the whole bill would be thrown out, and that meant the loss of some amendments which he did want. The only way out would be to vote against the amendment, which would allow the bill to reach the committee stage where any one particular clause could be amended. Chris. Pattinson also decided that this was the only course available.

The Minister of Public Works took the stand that the amendment was not in order. He appealed for a ruling. Joseph

T. Shaw thought it a proper amendment. George MacLachlan pointed out the technical deficiencies. L. A. Giroux quoted Mays, Bourinot and Bouchine. The Speaker gave his ruling.

It was a tense moment. Wee Mac sat forward on his desk, his face a picture of expectancy. The Speaker chastised members for departing from established custom on second readings. This was becoming all too frequent. He glowered at McGillivray, who glowered back. Two examples from the ancient chronicles were quoted to show what constituted proper amendments on second reading. Again Mac winced as the Speaker pointed out the technical errors of the amendment. Then, declaring that he did not think the Assembly desired him to adhere too closely to strict technicalities, he ruled Mr. McGillivray's amendment quite in order. The peerless leader relaxed. "For heaven's sake," breathed the Treasury benches.

\* \* \*

But that is not all. The tracks had to be covered up. The Premier was absent on other business. Something had to be done. The bright brains of the Minister of Agriculture were brought into play. He moved the adjournment of the debate. There were a great many ayes. There were a few "Noes". The "Ayes" have it, said the speaker. Wee Mac rose to demand a record. L. A. Giroux, seeing his extremity, helped the leader to secure a division. On the count, four stalwart Conservatives opposed the adjournment. Archibald M. Matheson squared accounts with Mr. Hoadley for refusing adjournment the other evening by voting with the Conservatives. That made a total of five opposed to adjournment. All the other farmers, with Labor, voted to adjourn the debate. Liberals did not vote at all. Adjournment of the debate therefore carried by 35 to 5.

\* \* \*

One of the most humorous divisions which has yet taken place in the Assembly this year came off later in the week when the subject again occupied the attention of the Legislature. The Liberal leader made a bid for a share of the honor and glory which up till then had shone like a halo round the proud head of the Conservative chief. If the worker in the running trades had to be protected from iniquitous legislation, why let the McGillivray cabbage all the honor, especially when at the political doorstep lay the waif of a bye election, poor innocent tot in need of succor and assistance.

Joseph T. moved a counter amendment. He agreed with the McGillivray that the running trades should not be included without some effort to determine the desire of the men themselves. Nevertheless, the amendment of the Conservative leader did not take cognisance of the other sections of the bill. These would be excluded if Mr. McGillivray had the endorsement of the Assembly, as the entire bill would be thrown out. His idea was to delay second reading until the bill was amended in such a way as to make it plain that the

running trades would not come under the scope of the act until they had taken a plebiscite to determine their wishes in the matter. The spirit of the new motion was similar to the other leader's, but the method was somewhat different.

\* \* \*

Premier Brownlee spoke to the point. Not very much to say, but it made the arguments of the leaders look ridiculous. The Premier was rather hurt at the effort to force issues during second readings of amending bills which should rightfully only be done in committee of the whole house. If a precedent of this nature should be established there was no telling where it would end. But the facts with regard to the Government's action in appointing the committee were the outstanding features of the address, and the premises and conclusions of the two leaders were shown to be erroneous and hurtful.

Then Fred J. White followed with a clear analysis of the situation. There was no disputing the fact that the Labor member knew whereof he spoke. After he got finished the vote was taken. This was where the laugh came in. On the Speaker putting Mr. Shaw's motion, the McGillivray and his compeers voted with Mr. Shaw. This being lost, and Mr. McGillivray's motion being put, just as the division bell rang, Boudreau and Frame beat a retreat from the Chamber amid the cheers of the farmer members. Before the doors closed, however, they tried to slip quietly in again, but the uproar was too great, and the gentlemen resumed their seats amid great hilarity. The members themselves seemed to enjoy the joke.

But little Mac was surprised. He and his had just supported Shaw's amendment to the amendment. Now that the shoe was on the other foot not one Liberal rose to the assistance of the Conservative clan. Both Boudreau and Webster had declared in favor of the Conservative leader's viewpoint, but to vote for it was another matter. The amusement of the Assembly was intensified as four honorable members stood at attention while the clerk registered their names—MacGillivray, Weaver, Duggan, Irwin—four. Opposed—Labor, Liberals and the solid block across the way—53. Alas for human hopes.

—o—

Sir Arthur Currie, president of McGill University, Dean Coleman of the University of B.C., and Dr. Lazerte, of Alberta University, will address the annual convention of the Alberta Educational Association, to be held in Calgary, April 10th, 11th and 12th.

"Central Administration versus Country Administration of Schools" will be the subject of addresses by F. Speakman, W. E. Hay, C. Sansom and H. C. Sweet, Chief Inspector Gorman summing up the discussion. Dr. W. G. Carpenter, A. J. Watson, D. L. Shortcliffe, T. E. A. Stanley, and Inspector Fuller will speak on the increased demand for secondary education.



# Assembly Deals With Heavy Grist of Bills at Afternoon and Evening Sitzings as the Session Draws to a Close

Detailed Discussion on Departmental Estimates—Sterilization Bill Given Third Reading When Effort by Some Members to Delay Action Fails—Plans to Beautify Alberta in Town Planning Bill—Amendments to Workmen's Compensation Act

## Work of Publicity Branch Is Outlined by George Hoadley

Proudfoot Proposes Creation of Agricultural High Schools—Sterilization Bill Goes to Committee

### MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Mar. 5.—W. W. Prevey (Lib.), Edmonton, introduced a bill this afternoon intended to amend the Fatal Accidents Act. Two more railway bills, minor amendments, were introduced by Mr. Reid for the Minister of Railways, who had just been called out of the Assembly. An act to amend the Public Vehicles Act was introduced by O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, and the interim public accounts were laid on the table.

A desperate endeavor to shelve the Sterilization Bill was made, but failed in its purpose, the bill finishing its committee stage, and now awaiting third reading. Estimates amounting to \$183,100.00 for legislation were passed. The actual expenditure for this purpose in 1926 was \$174,899.25, and the actual for 1927 was \$183,918.98. In addition to this quite a portion of the agriculture estimates were dealt with, there being several skirmishes on one or two items.

The Minister of Health, in moving the Sterilization Bill out of the Committee, said he had taken the suggestion that the Board should be five in number into consideration, but that it was not possible to accede to that request. He read a long letter from John Galloway, Fort Saskatchewan, in opposition to the bill, principally on the grounds that he believed it would endanger the health of the community from the spread of venereal disease.

### PLEASE ARE MADE FOR DELAY

Both L. A. Giroux and Joseph T. Shaw on the Liberal benches, and Colonel Weaver, Edmonton, and D. M. Duggan, Edmonton, Conservatives, made a plea for delay in the passing of the measure, but the Minister was adamant. The bill had gone as far as the second stage last session and there had been considerable delay already. Something over a thousand copies of the bill had been circulated to points all over the continent. He claimed that those who supported the bill had done so after a consideration of all the factors. Those who opposed it did so because of supreme absolute ignorance of the proposal itself. Their motives were all right, but knowledge of the subject lacking. This brought the retort from Col. Weaver that with all due deference to the minister he doubted if Mr. Hoadley himself had any great knowledge of the question.

### STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

There is every probability that the business of the session of the Alberta Legislature will be concluded, and that prorogation will take place this week.

The past week was devoted mainly to the discussion of bills in Committee of the Whole, and to the examination and passing of estimates.

Important debates took place on the Sterilization Bill, which received its third reading, and on the Workmen's Compensation Act amendments and other measures.

Capt. J. T. Shaw wanted five members on the Board so as to include two ladies. Col. Weaver thought the medical men on the Board were qualified surgeons but not specialists in mental diseases. He claimed that not only British but American national associations for hygiene had come out strongly against sterilization. All this was of no avail, however, as the question was put and the chairman announced that the ayes favored the reporting of the bill from committee with the few slight amendments.

### ON THE AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES

The agricultural estimates brought out one or two bright bits. The member from Pembina wanted the appointment of permanent game guardians. The Minister said something about this being taken up with the police. Whatever the answer of the Minister was, inaudible as it was to the gallery, it apparently did not satisfy Mr. MacLachlan, who pointed out that the police had all they could do to administer the civil and criminal code. What he wanted was some appointees who would go into the bush and to the hunting camps, devoting all their time to the work thus preventing wanton slaughter. The Minister did not say anything further.

When it came to the matter of the estimates for the schools of agriculture, the member for Acadia, who for the last two years has been sitting on the steps of the Agricultural and Education Departments worrying the Ministers with requests—nay, demands—that the school of agriculture at Youngstown be opened to fill an urgent need for some such training as an agricultural high school could provide.

Mr. Proudfoot had no wish to criticise the work at present being done at the schools of agriculture. They were filling their functions. But the school at Young-

town had been closed for several years. He did not wish to criticise that in view of the stringent times the Province was passing through at the time. The Minister of Education had gone on record that the time had come for the creation of larger school areas, with better supervision, better quality of teachers, and better taxation units. The unrest of the rural people with regard to education indicated a healthy interest in the matter, and Mr. Proudfoot thought the goal should be a high school education within the reach of all rural children.

The Acadian was not desirous of discarding the effort already accomplished through the one teacher high schools. There were some children whose only chance of a high school education lay in their being able to attend such school, and their parents could not afford to send them to a school where it was necessary to board the pupil. His idea was to provide a regular high school course together with the utilization of the equipment already provided for an agricultural course for the boys and domestic science for the girls. The environment should be such that there would be no tendency to draw the boy away from the farm. That was the weak point in the City High School. Boys from rural areas attending city high schools were weaned from the farm. He thought the opening of one or two such schools as he favored would eliminate that possibility.

### CONSIDERED NECESSITY IN RURAL AREAS

The member claimed that Saskatchewan was developing agricultural high school training, and said that while the Youngstown school was in his constituency he would have made the same plea for this type of training had one of the other agricultural schools been vacant, and he had nothing to apologize for, believing absolutely that such a form of training was a prime necessity to rural areas. In consultation with a prominent official he had been told that it would be no trouble at all to get 50 to 60 pupils at Youngstown. He thought the effort would be worth while.

Gordon Forster, (U.F.A.), Handhills, desired to be associated with Mr. Proudfoot in the request for this form of agricultural high school training, though he had no desire to take up the time of the Assembly further.

Then came an assault on the estimates for the work of the Publicity Commissioner by Joseph T. Shaw. When the figures were presented the Minister in response to queries outlined the duties, or at least of a portion of the duties of that official.

### WORK OF THE PUBLICITY BRANCH

The Publicity Branch, Mr. Hoadley pointed out, attended to the handling of inquiries from prospective settlers. Dur-



ing the past year an average of approximately 100 letters a week have been answered in this connection. The Publicity Branch has a specially prepared booklet and a map of the Province which contain in condensed form a great deal of general information of interest to people who contemplate moving to the Province. During the past year over 20,000 copies of the booklet and 3,000 maps have been distributed in reply to letters from all sections of Canada, practically all the states of the Union and many European countries.

Preparing Provincial exhibits shown inside the Province, in other Provinces of the Dominion, and in the United States is part of the work of the Branch. The Alberta exhibits at the World's Poultry Congress and the Toronto Royal Fair were the means of attracting a great deal of attention to the agricultural opportunities in the Province. The exhibit appearing at the American fairs during the past season has definitely resulted in the movement of a considerable number of very desirable farmer settlers to Alberta, many of these people bringing with them from \$3,000 to \$10,000 to invest in farm lands and equipment.

Writing articles for Eastern papers and for publications in United States and the Old Country is another duty. In this way the agricultural opportunities and the wealth of natural resources in the Province are brought to the attention of a great number of prospective settlers and investors. The Branch prepares advertisements of the Province to appear in a large number of these papers. In this way the advantages of Alberta as a field for settlement are brought graphically to the notice of a large number of readers. Letters received indicate that these advertisements are widely read and that the money spent in this way is well invested. It is proposed to have the advertising for all departments of the Government centralized in this office.

Meeting outside writers and journalists and supplying photos and other material to be used in articles on the Province is another duty. A number of these articles containing information furnished by this office and written up by well known writers have had a wide circulation during the past year. Visitors in this connection in the summer of 1927 included Frazier Hunt of the *Cosmopolitan*; W. J. Edwards of the *Topical Press*, London; Major W. W. S. Irwin of *Canadian Opportunities*; Miss May Lawrence of *Canada Today* published in London; J. K. Iversen of the *Manchester Guardian* and Keith Morris of the *London Financial Times*.

#### ISSUING OF CROP REPORTS

The Branch issues crop reports during the summer and gathers all agricultural statistics for the Province. This work is handled with the co-operation of the District Agriculturists throughout the Province. Their reports are compiled and statements issued fortnightly indicating the progress of the crop throughout the season are in demand by grain firms, railway companies and wholesale business houses.

Maintaining co-operation with all Departments of the Government and with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in compiling statistical data is a duty of the Branch. The Dominion Bureau relies on this office to supply a great deal of the information relative to this Province which appears in Dominion Statistical publications. An Alberta Statistical Year Book, the first of its kind ever

#### DEFENDS PUBLICITY POLICY



Hon. GEORGE HOADLEY

published in the Province, is now in course of preparation and will contain much information of interest to prospective investors.

The Branch supervises the taking of motion pictures and photographs of various interesting projects throughout the Province to be used in advertising Alberta activities. Several hundred photographs have been distributed during the past season and colored lantern slides have been supplied for lectures on many topics of importance to the Province.

The Branch handles threshers' licenses and compilation of figures from threshers' returns. This involves a great deal of work and the returns provide a basis for the estimation of the yield of the various crops. Approximately 6,500 licenses were issued in 1927.

#### DEALS WITH AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS

Publications dealing with agricultural and other activities in the Province are edited. All correspondence for farm publications and other literature issued by the Department is handled by the Branch. This includes not only writing the material used in a number of these pamphlets but selection of illustrations, co-operation with the engravers in making suitable cuts and with the King's Printer in having the printing done. There are approximately 100 different pamphlets distributed from this Branch and many thousands of these booklets dealing with various phases of agriculture have been distributed to farmers and to school children in the Province.

News bulletins to country newspapers are issued, and details of important activities week by week in the Province are given. Extensive use is made, not only by Alberta papers, but also by outside publications of the news material relative to the Province disseminated in this way. The Publicity Commissioner has had some years of newspaper experience and issues this bulletin in such a form that the greatest possible use can be made of the material by papers with varying amounts of space at their disposal. Translations of much of this

news copy also appear in a number of foreign-language newspapers.

The Branch keeps in touch with Canadian Government agents throughout the United States, various immigration officials, railway companies and land companies and keeps them supplied with literature relative to opportunities in Alberta. These agencies are regularly supplied with the *News Bulletin*, the Crop Reports during the summer, and with such publications as are issued from time to time. Special mention may be made of the friendly relations established with the Canadian Government agents in the United States as a result of the impetus given their work by the appearance of the Alberta exhibit last season. These men have been supplied with lists of the people who showed an interest in this Province through the exhibit, and recent letters indicate that the Canadian Agents are impressed with Alberta as a field for settlement, and that a considerable movement of people from this territory will shortly be under way.

E. E. Sparks, (U.F.A.), Wetaskiwin, thought the real effect of the work done by the Publicity Commissioner in the handling of Alberta exhibits at the big fairs in the United States was lost because of the lack of follow up work. He contended that the Province should keep a representative on the job down there all the time to deal with any demand for information aroused through the showing of the Alberta exhibits. The Dominion Government had agents at most of the major points, and he thought the Province could get in touch with them and have them handle Alberta enquiries.

#### SHAW THINKS ECONOMY REQUIRES ABOLITION

Capt. Shaw read once more from the bulletins issued by the Publicity Branch. The news he claimed was obsolete, but the Minister just as stoutly contended that the weekly papers of the Province

#### DANISH TACTICS SUCCEEDED

After the war, Denmark set out to capture the English bacon trade. She based this effort upon two principles—quality and volume. Quality was obtained by thorough organization of breeding, based on tests in the packing plants of the progeny of all seed stock herds. Volume was attained by applying economy in production in the actual practice of every farm to a degree unknown elsewhere. Result: Denmark in 1919 had .08 of the British bacon trade, and in 1927 nearly 60 per cent. British imports from Denmark have grown as shown in the following figures of long hundred-weights:—

1919.....	6,600
1920.....	704,000
1921.....	1,849,000
1922.....	2,363,000
1923.....	3,530,000
1924.....	3,987,000
1925.....	3,738,000
1926.....	3,641,000
1927 (11 months)....	4,615,000

The recuperative power of the swine industry was never better illustrated than Denmark's recovery in production since 1918, when her hog population was down to 620,000. Denmark had prudently conserved her best breeding stock and this made possible the remarkable increase of a million pigs between 1922 and 1923, the total in 1927 being just short of four million.



made extended use of the information therein. However, the Liberal leader thought that if the Province had lots of "dough" the work of preparing films and so forth showing the progress of industry would be all right, but in the interests of economy these things ought to be dispensed with. He took a rap at the work of Mr. Greenfield as well; and said that the Province through the Publicity Branch was carrying on a work which lay properly in the field of immigration, and the proper thing to do was to turn the whole matter over to the Dominion Department of Immigration.

Mr. Hoadley said that in 1923 he had asked the Dominion to do this very thing but they had refused because they took the position that as they represented the Dominion as a whole they could not allow their agents to exhibit the produce of one Province against that of another Province.

Messrs. Connor and Washburn supported the suggestion of the member for Wetaskiwin, after which the Committee rose.

## Effort Made to Delay the Sterilization Bill Proves Unsuccessful

Passes Third Reading After Three Divisions Near Midnight—Misunderstanding About the Poultry Service—Beer Distribution

### TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 5.—What will probably go down in the history of Provincial Legislative endeavor as the most insistent all day fight ("squabble" might be better) lasting practically all the time from three until midnight, took place today. Three major issues there were, poultry marketing, beer, and sterilization, besides a host of lesser things sandwiched in between.

The attack launched upon the Poultry Marketing Service came up on the vote of \$42,100.00 being asked for encouragement of poultry industry and the operation of the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service. George Webster started out to ask a few questions. How much of this appropriation was for educational work? How much for commercial activities? Why the losses shown since 1922? What percentage of loss was due to the egg and poultry pool?

George Hoadley was most obliging. So was the Premier. So also was Richard Reid, keeper of the purse. They answered all these questions. They answered also a lot of questions which had not been asked at all. In fact they saturated Mr. Webster and his compatriot, Mr. Prevey, with answers. The story will be told further on.

### THE BEER QUESTION IN BRIEF

Then the question of beer. A provision for the Liquor Board doing the distributory work of this commodity in place of the brewery warehouse, because of the need which might arise to facilitate the control work of the Board, was the offending clause. This is, briefly, a power given the Board to step in between the brewery and the consumer, whether a hotel or a permit holder, and do the delivery work formerly carried on between the brewer and the consumer direct; this because of difficulty in ob-

taining accurate returns. The provision is put in the act for emergency use, and will only become operative when found advisable.

Two things actuated the attack on this clause. First, the fear that discrimination would occur between the products of one brewery and those of another. This was set at rest by the assurance that a consumer would obtain any brand asked for, only in some instances delivery would be by the Board. The price would not be affected. Second, Mr. Shaw was worried because the Board was making too much profit. He said that the profit (hard liquor) had been 41.9 per cent, while in Ontario it had only been 15.0 per cent. Cut down the price, Sir Chairman! The Chairman would like to oblige, and having vacated the chair he made a short, snappy speech showing the heavy per capita taxation borne by the consumer of vintage products. Nevertheless the clause got by.

### THREE BREATHLESS VOTES AT MIDNIGHT

Then, at the witching hour of midnight came three breathless votes, two on amendments to the Sterilization Bill, and one to finally put that measure on the statute books. Sandwiched in between was an endeavor by Archie M. Matheson, to delay the passage of the bill by moving adjournment of the debate, but there was "nothing doing."

Colonel Weaver, when the bill came up for second reading, moved a six months' hoist. All the Conservatives, all the Liberals and Messrs. Gibbs and Smeaton voted for this amendment. The balance of the Assembly present, with the exception of M. J. Connor, (U.F.A.), Warner, who did not vote, voted against the amendment. The recorded vote was:

For the amendment:

Messrs. Giroux, Shaw, Boudreau, Frame, Webster, Prevey, Gibbs, Smeaton, Weaver, Duggan, Irwin.—11.

Against the amendment:

Messrs. Reid, Hoadley, Brownlee, Lymburn, McPherson, Parlby (Mrs.), Baker, MacLachlan, Cameron, Galbraith, Smith, N.S., Carson, Matheson, Buckley, Peterson, Cook, Smith, W. C., Smith, G. W., Stringam, Sanders, Enzenauer, Proudfoot, Washburn, Brown, Hennig, Breton, Walker, White, Pattinson, Christophers.—30

Paired: McKeen (against); McGillivray (For.).

The amendment was declared lost.

Enter L. A. Giroux with another amendment. His motion was to recommit the bill with instructions to add one more member to the Board, and to have two members of the Board ladies with medical certificates. The discussion went along on this amendment. Backwards and forwards the battle swayed. The Premier took a hand. He wanted the information broadcast that there was no need to fear that because a person was unfortunate enough to become temporarily an inmate of a mental hospital that that fact would put that unfortunate one within the provisions of the bill. Nothing could be further from the facts. Then came the division. The same vote was recorded as the previous one, the amendment being lost.

### VOTE ON THE MAIN MOTION

Then once more back to the main motion, which was to give the Bill third and final reading.

Maurice Connor had gone out, and all the farmers present together with Messrs. White, Pattinson, and Christophers, (Labor), voted for the bill. All the Liberals,

all Conservatives with McGillivray paired and Messrs. Gibbs and Smeaton, (Labor), voted against the bill. The recorded vote was:

For the Motion: Messrs. Reid, Hoadley, Brownlee, Lymburn, McPherson, Parlby (Mrs.), Baker, MacLachlan, Cameron, Galbraith, Smith, N. S., Carson, Matheson, Buckley, Farquharson, Peterson, Cook, Smith, W. C., Smith, G. W., Stringam, Sanders, Enzenauer, Proudfoot, Washburn, Brown, Hennig, Breton, Walker, White, Pattinson, Christophers.—31.

Against the motion: Messrs. Giroux, Shaw, Boudreau, Frame, Webster, Prevey, Gibbs, Smeaton, Weaver, Duggan, Irwin.—11.

Paired: McKeen (For); McGillivray (Against).

Thus ended the debate and third reading was given a measure which had been productive of more discussion without and within the legislative walls than any other piece of legal machinery this session. To give some idea of the bitterness of the feeling in some quarters, the windows of Jasper Avenue had been decorated during the night time with stickers abusing the Minister of Health. Nearly all the members of the Assembly also received letters containing these little gummed stickers.

A terrific grist of legislation was handled during the day. An act to amend the Tax Consolidation Act was introduced. Legitimation by subsequent marriage was the subject of a bill. An amendment to the Pipe Line Bill was introduced: Pembina Valley Railway Act amendment was introduced; Public Vehicles Act was amended. The Irrigation Act was read a third time; the Legal Professions Bill advanced a stage; Liquor Act Amendments put through committee, and the Municipal Hospitals Act amendments advanced in Committee.

### PREMIER CLEANS UP SOME MISUNDERSTANDINGS

Coming back to the work of the day, the attack on the Poultry Marketing Service was taken by most members to be an attack rather on the principle of co-operative marketing. The confusion existing on account of the relations between the Government service and the Pools was cleared up, Mr. Webster admitting that there had been such confusion in his mind. The Premier put the matter most clearly of all when he showed that each were separate entities. The Government Marketing Service had been instituted by the previous Government to encourage poultry production. This Government had stepped it up a little because of the crying need existing due to the pitiful condition of the producers under the competitive system. They believed in a different system, and while acknowledging the perfect legitimacy of the trade methods, he contended that the trade could not blame them for the endeavor which induced them to encourage a new system which brought the return to the producer more approximately nearer to the price paid by the consumer. New life had been given the poultry industry, and the Premier showed what that would mean in the raising of general economic conditions everywhere in the Province. Whereas in the United States the wheat products approximated 800 millions, poultry products there approximated one billion dollars.

### NONE OF LOSSES OCCASIONED BY POOL

With regard to the Pool. This had grown out of the demand for a new system



following the success of the Wheat Pool. Unfortunately there was the difficulty of assembling the small individual lots and other difficulties in the way of successful pooling methods, and the officials of the Alberta Egg and Poultry Pool had asked the Government to permit the Pool to make use of the services of the selling agency and the marketing service. This was agreed to, and the Pool out of the proceeds of its own products paid its own way entirely, using and paying operating costs on its use of the selling agency and assembly forces of the marketing agency. *None of the losses borne by the marketing service had been occasioned by the Pool.*

Hon. George Hoadley outlined the various activities of the Poultry Encouragement Branch; the functions of the marketing service; and the net gains to the Province as a whole were cited as compensation for the losses sustained by the service. It was pointed out that the monies advanced by the Government were merely a trading account, used or otherwise as occasion arose. The ordinary risks of trading had to be met, but the tendency now was to reduce previous losses. Mr. Hoadley's memorandum will be outlined elsewhere.

J. T. Shaw did not oppose co-operative marketing, but the Pools ought to assume more and more the cost of the service. This was Mr. Reid's idea too, and the Minister pointed out that when the marketing service was accelerated by this Government there was no Pool in sight, and the poultry industry was in a deplorable condition. If a Pool had been thought of then the Government would possibly have refrained from entering extensively into the service, but now that the Pool was operating the Government intended gradually to reduce its activities and saddle the Pool more and more with the commercial end of the enterprise.

#### W. W. PREVEY CHIEF OPPONENT

Chief opposition to what was termed the uses of the public purse in a movement to compete in an established industry with private interests came from Warren W. Prevey, (Lib.), Edmonton. He contended further that all the talk of enhanced prices to the producers because of the existence of the marketing service was falacious, this being due to natural movements of trade. Right here developed a real old fashioned testimony meeting, several of the farmer members bearing faithful witness to what the Marketing Service had done for their community; Messrs. Allen, Walker and Matheson took part in this paen of praise.

#### LABOR VIEWPOINT IS EXPRESSED

The Labor viewpoint was expressed by Gibbs. Go to it, boys, bless you, but don't forget the consumer. The co-operative idea was capable of extension in many directions, aye, even to the coal industry.

L. A. Giroux thought this the right time to get in a word. There were fishermen up in his country who were at the mercy of big buying firms. Their position was analogous to that of the poultry industry when the Government stepped in. If the stepping in was a good thing, Mr. Giroux wanted the fishermen to get some benefit. The Minister was sympathetic.

Well, the vote carried after an hour and three quarters had been taken up. From then on until the finish of the agricultural estimates income account

there was little discussion, the total vote for agricultural purposes being \$741,444.00, as compared with actual in 1926 of \$610,752.43, and with total payments for the year 1927 of \$650,402.70.

The Liquor Control Act amendments approved of were the definition of a hamlet for voting purposes; the limitation of sales direct by brewers; the control of "canned heat"; termination of the existence of a local option area after two years from the taking of a plebiscite; no sales of beer by other than a vendor regardless of its alcoholic content; and the forbidding of the sale of what J. T. Shaw referred to as "sterilized chocolates." This latter refers to the sale of confections with booze names, such as "rum drops" "brandy caramels" and so forth.

#### MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS ACT AMENDMENTS

The Municipal Hospitals Act Amendments covered such points as the need of a two-thirds majority before additions to existing districts be made; the extension of hospital services to the help employed by a farmer within a district; the creation of sub-hospitals; the collection of taxes on a minimum rate from non-residents but without the services under the act unless a minimum of six dollars is paid; and the balance regulates the system of voting and the spendings of monies for improvements, nurses' homes, and the issue of debentures.

#### PUBLIC VEHICLES ACT AMENDMENTS

The Public Vehicles Act amendments introduced by Mr. McPherson make three important changes. The holder of a license or permit under this act shall be empowered to drive his vehicle through any town or village without being required to purchase a permit from such town or village. A new section compels the owner of a public passenger or freight vehicle to carry insurance, so that in the event of accident to either passenger or freight loss and damage be made good. There are regulations covering the nature of this insurance based on such things as weight, wheel base, equipment or other considerations.

The holder of a license under the act shall not need an additional liveryman's license. "Drivurself" or taxi's do not come within the scope of these amendments, as they deal mainly with the highway traffic.

The Bill to Discipline the Legal Professions Act is a comprehensive document. In other words "she's a bear." How to get in to the benchers company and how the benchers can get you out, are herein set forth. Wide disciplinary powers are granted. The Act provides for the setting up of an investigating committee, the calling of witnesses, the application of contempt of court proceedings against failure of a witness to attend; the striking off the roll of a delinquent; the reimbursement of moneys misappropriated; the right of appeal to the Supreme Court from an order passed by the benchers; refusal of enrolment and suspension of a member who is awaiting proceedings under an investigation as to whether he has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a barrister or solicitor. Proceedings at the Supreme Court shall not be taxable, neither shall costs be awarded in favor of the society or against the barrister whose conduct was investigated. In that is a bright idea worthy of extension.

Then came the last round of the Sterilization Bill, with results already described

## Legislature Votes Supply and Passes Numerous Measures

Question of Committal of Insane Discussed—Cases to be Investigated.

### WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 7.—With the exception of the appropriations for the Alberta Police, which were held over pending the statement of the Premier with regard to the whole matter which will be debated next week, the Attorney General's estimates were disposed of today. The sum of \$1,512,519.91 was estimated as the expenditures of this Department for 1928-9. Last year the expenditures amounted to \$1,554,126.54 and in 1926, \$1,489,349.80.

Capital expenditures of the Agricultural Department amounting to \$729,170.00 were also passed. Last year the sum of \$106,265.00 was set aside for this purpose, of which \$62,360.80 was expended. The reason for the immense increases this year is that the sum of \$640,500.00 is being expended for redemption of outstanding notes given under the Live Stock Encouragement Act. It appears that after the "Cow Bill" ceased to operate the Bank of Montreal held a large quantity of farmers' notes. These notes carried 6 per cent interest originally, but the Government had secured a rate of 5½ per cent later on. During the last year it was found that the Province could secure money at 4½ per cent, and it was considered advantageous to borrow money at this reduced rate and retire the farmers' notes. The Government expect to collect a good percentage, and it will reduce overhead by wiping out dead accounts. The loss altogether on the entire operations of the bill is not expected to exceed half a million dollars.

### MANY BILLS GIVEN THIRD READING

After thirty-one bills had been given third reading, the Tax Consolidation Amendment Bill which is merely the change of a date, was given second reading, as was the Legitimation of Children by Subsequent Marriage Bill, which is a bill to make this measure uniform with other Provinces; and a Pipe Line Bill Amendment, which makes clear that line shall convey oil as well as gas. The introduction of another bill designed to give the medical profession disciplinary powers similar to that of the benchers of the law society was made.

Discussion during the estimates of the Attorney General covered such points as the enlarging of judicial areas without increasing the judicial staff; the matter of stay of proceedings in certain cases as being bad form; the question of the payment of jurors and witnesses of sufficient indemnity to meet at least out-of-pocket expenses; and the question of treatment of the insane during committal. This last was a rather gruesome discussion.

Joseph T. Shaw was anxious about the increase of judicial districts, as he did not feel that the creation of new judges was a necessity. The Attorney General outlined the basis on which such districts were formed. The Premier also took a hand. He had suggested to the Dominion that the work of the judiciary could well be carried on by 9 or 10 judges instead of the 13 as at present. Even at that, this Province was lagging behind the Province of Saskatchewan in the matter



of judicial service. The creation of a new district did not mean the increase of judges, as there was nothing to prevent one judge from serving in two districts.

The Province will have to pay judges in Alberta the sum of \$14,000 during the current year, it is estimated. This was in lieu of probate fees collected by the Province and paid on compilation to the judges.

#### DUTIES OF MAGISTRATE AND CLERK AMALGAMATED

The item formerly paid to the Clerk of Court at Bassano was eliminated and this elicited the information that the duties of police magistrate and clerk of the court had been amalgamated, estimate being made on another item. There is a fine court house at Bassano which was not applicable for any other purpose.

L. A. Giroux brought up the matter of fees to jurors and witnesses. Joseph T. Shaw, C. L. Gibbs, Colonel Weaver and Premier Brownlee took part in this discussion.

The amount of \$19,000 for incidental justice was discussed. Last year the sum of \$19,982.45 was expended for this purpose. Of this amount \$1,000.00 went to Hon. R. B. Bennett, Calgary; \$1,250.00 to Emery, Newwell and Ford, Edmonton; \$1,125 to H. H. Parlee; \$4,590 to A. L. Smith, Calgary; \$1,000 to R. A. Smith, Edmonton; \$1,188 to H. S. Patterson, Calgary; as well as a host of sums ranging from \$2.50 to \$980.00 to different firms or individuals. One firm in London, England, received \$980.00.

Under the Children's Protection Act the sum of \$91,500 was appropriated. Only fourteen Alberta children were in an institution at Portage La Prairie, costing \$600.00 each. A great many are distributed at shelters, institutions and private homes in the Province, and the Attorney General stated that in the great majority of cases the scheme worked out to the advantage of the child in the latter case.

Mothers' allowance appropriation amounted to \$355,000.00, which compares with \$349,000.41 expended last year.

#### QUESTION OF COMMITTING OF INSANE

The question of committal of the insane arose out of the estimate of \$10,045.00 for that purpose. Several members advocated the subjection of a person suspected of insanity to a proper medical examination before committal, and a host of personal experiences with cases of this

#### CO-OPERATION vs. BLIND FIGHTING

Time and experience have shown that a co-operative run on a businesslike basis will bring to the grower the full value of his crop. If, therefore, a speculator, for example, has paid several growers more than the average price to be paid by the co-operative, the speculator must have assumed a loss. But that is part of his program. The overpayment is but his investment in a well defined program, namely, to eliminate the co-operative from his field and then be in a position to dictate and dominate, to pay to the grower for his crop just as little or just as much as the buyer wishes to pay. In other words, the opponent is willing to sacrifice a little here and a little there if by such an investment he can get rid of the co-operative and get control of the grower. He is willing to sacrifice today, for he intends to reap his reward tomorrow. —Giroux Leaver

kind were quoted. There was a wide divergence of opinion as to what was the proper method of procedure. Some wanted the patient placed under surveillance at some hospital. Others thought that would disturb other patients who needed rest. Still others thought that the better way would be to send every suspect to a mental hospital for proper care and survey. It was no disgrace to anyone to be sent to a mental hospital for this purpose. The chief source of complaint arose over suggested rough or inhuman treatment on the part of law officers. An investigation was promised by the Minister of Health into several cases aired in the Assembly.

Educational estimates were being dealt with when the Assembly rose.

## Normal - Technical Training Discussed in the Legislature

Debate on Compensation Act Amendments—A. A. MacGillivray Critical

### THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 8.—The estimates were dealt with at the afternoon sitting, covering those of the Executive Council, the Provincial Secretary and the Department of Education, income account. Several new bills were introduced. At the evening sitting the House rules were again dealt with and a few amendments made.

At the afternoon opening the Attorney General exonerated the Edmonton city police from blame for a distressing case dealt with the previous day in the commitment of an insane person. Hon. George Hoadley also made corrections with regard to figures in certain newspapers showing deficits in the Egg and Poultry Marketing Services which the Minister claimed did not exist, but that on the contrary there had been an operating profit.

#### CHRISTOPHERS AND MINERS' PERMITS

The Executive Council will require to spend \$339,945.00 from income account this year as well as \$84,646.87 from capital. Administration of the Mines Act expenditures brought P. M. Christophers (Lab.) Rocky Mountain, to his feet with questions. Why had there been an issue of 225 provisional certificates to miners last year? At peak production, he claimed, there had only been 259 mines operating. In 1926 there had been a number of applicants refused, but these same applicants had been granted provisional certificates in 1927 by the Assistant Chief Inspector. He was sure that had the Chief Inspector been able to attend to his duties this large number of certificates would never have been granted. The number was more than had ever been allowed at any time in his experience. The issue of provisional certificates had been permitted to enable little mines to operate, and it had been estimated that there would never be need for more than 30 such issued. They were further only permitted subject to subsequent examination.

The Premier regretted the illness of the Chief Inspector. The official would, he intimated, tender his resignation, which the Government deeply regretted. Already they were canvassing the situation, and a new appointee would be engaged before long. The whole question of reorganiza-

tion would then be dealt with. Without disputing the member's statement he would investigate the matter.

R. H. Parkyn (Lab.), Calgary, wondered why certain stenographers had small amounts checked off as wages. The Premier explained that it was part time employment owing to interchange of staff between departments.

The newspaper report as to the granting of a \$6.50 rate to Ontario on Alberta coal was the basis of a question by Joseph T. Shaw. The Premier stated he was in receipt of confidential information. He could say, though, that the press reports would likely prove to be correct. The publicity commission appointed by the operators were carrying on negotiations.

C. L. Gibbs (Lab.), Edmonton, "Do the coal operators contribute anything to the cost of the endeavor for coal market extension? In view of the disallowance of the coal tax they ought to contribute something."

The Premier explained that the operators bore the cost of the publicity commission. The Government would introduce a new form of coal tax in a day or two that would offset the present one should the Privy Council rule it out.

#### MR. GREENFIELD'S OFFICE IN LONDON

The question of the offices of the colonization branch being located in the Hudson's Bay building in London was raised by Mr. Gibbs. Did any of the Greenfield settlers locate on H.B. lands?

Premier Brownlee explained that the office originally occupied by Mr. Greenfield was within a building held on a long lease by the Company. The company had secured other premises for themselves which suited them better, but as they held the old premises on a long lease they sublet all the business offices to different institutions. The Government of Alberta rented one or two of these offices, but the Hudson's Bay had no influence in any way on the occupants. None of the settlers referred to had gone to Bay land. They had been taken care of by the Land Settlement Board.

Coming to the Provincial Secretary's estimates, Mr. Shaw asked if the gasoline taxes had been challenged. They had been challenged in B.C. The Premier replied that the solicitors were examining the matter closely in view of the proceedings in B.C. The situation would be closely followed.

#### DEBATE PLAN FOR NORMAL IN EDMONTON

The Department of Education came in for its share of criticism. The creation of a new normal school at Edmonton was the subject of debate. The Minister pointed out the failure of prospective teachers in the north to secure admission to normals, and this was to fill that need. Teacher training was a prime requisite, and the question of practice teaching was also disposed of. Calgary had co-operated well with the Department, although objection had been made by teachers to the conditions that such supervision of public teachers should be done without remuneration. An adjustment had been effected.

A. M. Matheson, (U.F.A.), Vegreville, thought that the cost of teacher training was excessive in view of the fact that teachers gave up the profession. C. L. Gibbs wanted the profession made more attractive from a rural point of view. Practice teaching in rural schools was too costly, and could be better carried on in city schools.

M. J. Connor, (U.F.A.), Warner, and A. G. Andrews, (U.F.A.), Sedgwick, also took



part. Lorne Proudfoot, (U.F.A.), Chinook, advocated pupil teaching by advanced students in the local schools as a preliminary to entering normals. This would demonstrate teaching ability and weed out the unsuitable. This idea is practised in older countries.

A. Smeaton, (Lab.), Lethbridge, wanted some scheme whereby there would be equalization of the cost of normal training as between residents of a city where normals were located and those who came in from country points. This could be done through adjustment of the fees.

#### QUESTION OF TECHNICAL TRAINING

The question of technical training grants came in for some discussion. C. L. Gibbs thought there should be something done to prevent the Institute of Technology at Calgary obtaining more than its share of the 50 per cent paid by the Dominion. He contended that out of the \$84,000 appropriation to that institute, \$60,000 was contributed by the Dominion.

Mr. Baker asked if the member meant the increasing of the grants to technical education. If that was his point already grants for technical education exceeded those for any other purpose. They amounted to \$600 per teacher. The Province did not receive donations from the Dominion—it earned them. If the Institute did not exist there would be no grants earned. The Institute undertook work which was purely vocational, whereas other schools giving technical instruction also conducted matriculation work.

There are two high schools and 25 public school inspectors. Teaching of French to intending teachers should be encouraged by grants, said Mr. Gibbs. He wanted a local Catholic College which does this work recognized, but when asked by the Minister how many pupils had gone on into teaching as a profession from this college he had not the information.

A. M. Matheson, Vegreville, thought the school festival at his point had been unfairly deprived of \$25 which he thought had been promised last year. The Minister explained that the Executive Council had not made any appropriation because the fair was over and the fair had a surplus on hand. The work was commendable and if it was really necessary to assist it would be considered.

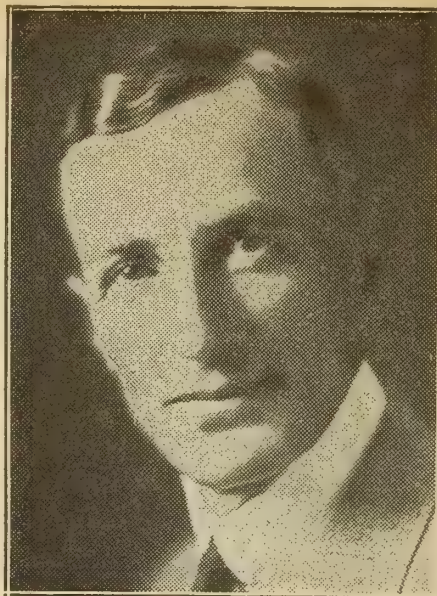
Total Education Department estimates, income account \$2,315,495.00, as against actual expenditures for 1927 of \$2,220,376.22 were passed.

After an act to amend the Municipal Ordinance had been introduced by the Provincial Treasurer the same Minister moved the second reading of the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Bill. The Treasurer dealt with the creation of a committee appointed by the Government last year and representative of the employers, the employees and the Legislative Assembly. This bill was the result of that committee's labor. He thought it showed a wonderful application to the matter by the members of the Committee.

#### DEBATE ON COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. Reid did not deal with the principle of compensation, as that had been established many years ago. The bill did not involve any new principle. With the exception of one point only, a unanimous recommendation had been presented. This had been remarkable, and had shown that there had been great co-operation and tolerance displayed by the different members. The one clause dissented to was that of the inclusion of the running trades

#### MINISTER OF EDUCATION



Hon. PERREN BAKER

A. A. McGillivray took exception to four clauses. The first, that of the refusal of action against the board or commissioner on account of any act or decision made by it or them, believing that it was within their jurisdiction. He did not mind if this only applied to actions for damages, but not if it meant appeal from decisions under supposed jurisdiction of the Board. He took exception to the clause stipulating that clinical hernia shall be compensable only if it has been reported within twenty-four hours of its occurrence. This was too short a period of time in which to determine hernia. He took exception to the clause adding retail shops and restaurants to schedule ii of the act, and last but not least, staged his dramatic endeavor in the effort to stampede the house on the clause bringing the running trades within the scope of the act. This was the most important step contemplated. It should be done after serious consideration. The only people to be considered were the employees themselves.

The member examined the personnel of the special committee. Here he found a fatal defect. He discovered that one of the members of the Committee, A. L. Smith, K.C., represented that hydra-headed monster, the C.N.R. But that was not all. At the other side of the festive board sat P.M. Simpson, of Medicine Hat. This was the very same Simpson, Sir, who wrote a letter to the commission saying that he was instructed by his fellow employees to have the running trades brought within the scope of the act. How then, could the viewpoint of the men opposed be adequately presented if on the one hand the C.N.R. was a principal actor, and on the other hand a supposed representative of labor was already committed to the inclusion. He thought the Government had made selection of these committee men advisedly.

#### URGES REFERENDUM BE TAKEN FIRST

Now the fact was, asserted the leader, the men wanted to retain their common law rights. To prove this he quoted reams and reams of correspondence. The railway companies wanted the men to lose their common law rights, because

they would save money. All that the leader was advocating was that a referendum of the men be taken before enactment. He was insisting on this point at ten past six, when the Speaker left the chair. At eight o'clock he continued, and then moved his amendment.

Lucien Boudreau, (Lib.), St. Albert, had been a member of the Committee. He had voted honestly in favor of the inclusion of the running trades then, believing the men to favor it. He had doubts created in his mind by the reading of the correspondence. He preferred now to have a plebiscite taken first. He favored the inclusion of the retail and restaurants, though, and wasn't going to back up there.

George Webster, (Lib.), Calgary, was thankful he had not been a member of the Committee, as they had had to spend a terrific amount of time on the proposition. They had done their work well. His acquaintances in the running trades had informed him they were opposed to inclusion.

The Calgary merchants had not had sufficient notice to appear and present a case against inclusion of their interests. There should be further opportunity to hear their representatives. In any case the Legislature and not the Government should decide when to include this branch. Mr. Webster practically gave notice that he would move in committee to strike out the provisions for their inclusion, as he thought that another clause of the bill covered the point. These clauses would bring in the retailers on representations from employees and employers.

Mr. Gibbs agreed with the submissions of the Conservative leader as to the inclusion of the running trades, but he did not agree with his methods. He feared the defeat of the whole bill by the passing of the amendment and would vote against it.

#### WHY LOVE SUPPORTED INCLUSION

Russell Love, (U.F.A.), Wainwright, as a member of the special Committee, outlined the considerations which induced him to support the recommendations of the Committee. They had been then informed that a majority of the men favored it. He believed in the rule of the majority. But that was not the only reason why he supported it. Mr. McGillivray had remarked that this was the only Province where a railway company was prevented from using the claim of contributory negligence to prevent an employee from receiving damages. Mr. Love quoted from a pamphlet to show that in practically every Province in the Dominion railway workers came within the scope of Workmen's Compensation Acts, while in the exclusion he found that in Alberta alone were to be found the exclusion of a large body of railway employees. In the interests of consolidation he favored the passing of this bill which would mean an entirely new compensation measure superseding the two now in operation.

O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, then raised the question of the competency, and after discussion the Speaker ruled the amendment in order. Adjournment of the debate was agreed to.

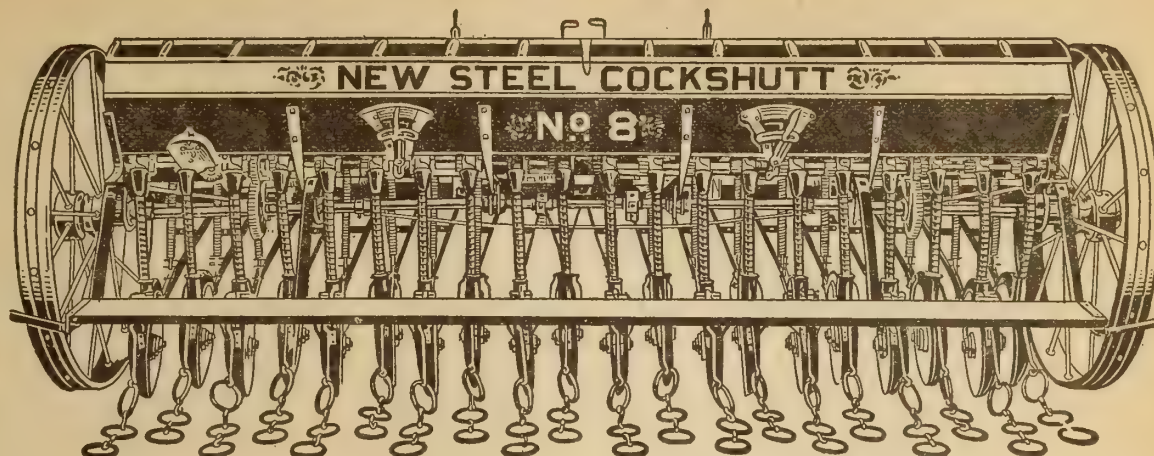
The house rules amendments created some discussion. Such knotty problems as when is an unanimous motion unanimous took a long long time to get straightened out, but there is still a slight kink in it. L. A. Giroux moved, and the Assembly agreed, that on division, members not desiring to vote must leave the chamber.

On the motion of O. L. McPherson, the Committee struck out a suggestion to

(Continued on page 28)



# IT'S NEW!



*All-Steel---bigger capacity boxes---"Hyatt" Roller Bearings  
----Alemite Lubrication----immense strength----light draft*

## NEW STEEL COCKSHUTT NO. 8

Once again Cockshutt leads. This time with that implement so vitally necessary to a profitable crop. The new steel No. 8 Drill has so many improvements that you should investigate it at once. Steel construction throughout—light yet tremendously rigid and strong. Axles turn on 6 sets of "Hyatt" Roller Bearings, and with Alemite Lubrication in all working parts you are assured of light draft.

Grain boxes hold 2 to 4 bushels more than ordinary drills. All adjustments are easily made. Working parts are accurately machined and fitted. An outstanding example of real improvement and progress in the manufacture of farm implements. If you are considering a new Drill this spring, be sure to see this NEW and wonderfully improved machine at the nearest Cockshutt agency. Built for horses or tractor.

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400 Registered Bulls that have passed the tuberculin test.  
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A few Red Polled and Holstein Bulls.

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# Interests of the United Farm Women

## Some of the Routine Work of Parliament

Ottawa, Out.

Dear Farm Women:

The Budget is still being discussed, still being extolled and decried, so I shall wait until the vote is taken and the result known and then give you a brief synopsis of the comments.

In the meantime you may be interested to hear some of the routine work of the members while they are down here. When you hear that Parliament does not open until three o'clock in the afternoon and you think of the early hour at which your day's work commences, it does sound as though life here were a most easy existence. It is quite true that the sessions of the House do not begin until that hour, going on until six and then adjourning until eight to continue until eleven. It is usually much nearer twelve o'clock than eleven when they arrive home at night. The mornings are taken up with their correspondence and committee meetings.

### Can Be Easy or Strenuous

As I said the other day if a man wants to take it easy, if he belongs to the old line parties and knows he is going to vote the way he is told, he need put in only a brief appearance at the House each day. He must not be absent more than fifteen days or his salary will be "docked", and his appearance at committees is only necessary when a close vote is being taken and his support needed. If, however, a man is in earnest, if he wants to hear the questions threshed out in committee and watch the voting of supplies, etc. in the House, if he has a large correspondence, it can become a most strenuous life.

The special House committees are made up of members from the different parties in proportion to their number; the Government in power thus of course always having the majority. The main committees of the House being 1, Privileges and Elections; 2, Railways and Canals, and Telegraph lines; 3, Miscellaneous Private Bills; 4, Standing Orders; 5, Public Accounts; 6, Banking and Commerce; 7, Agriculture and Colonization; 8, Marine and Fisheries; 9, Mines, Forests and Waters; 10, Industrial and International Relations; and 11, Debates of the House. In addition to these there is a special committee to consider the Business of the Canadian National Railways and others are made up from time to time as necessary.

### U.F.A. Representation

The members are chosen at the first of every session and our Alberta men are represented on every committee. Naturally they are not always on all in which they are interested, but they give and take with each other in their choice and try to work where they can be of most service although it sometimes means giving up a committee on which they would like to serve. On Agriculture, for instance, almost every man would have liked a place, but we were allowed to have only three.

In many instances a bill after it has passed its second reading in the House, with or without discussion, is referred to

the committee which deals with the subject in question. Here the bill is discussed clause by clause, sometimes amended, sometimes defeated and sometimes agreed with. During the consideration of these bills outside witnesses may be and often are called to give evidence. The committee's decisions are reported to the House by the Chairman. Later the bill will be given its third reading, often as a matter of form, but it gives members an opportunity to move an amendment if necessary.

### Various Other Duties

Sometimes resolutions as well are referred to the committees and discussed and reported on. If this is accepted by the House, a bill will probably be introduced at a later date by the Government. The members may and often do attend the meetings of other committees than their own, but of course without the power of voting. In addition to the committee meetings and correspondence to attend to, the members have to spend time in visiting the different Departments taking up matters of business for their various constituents, such as the Post Office Department, Soldiers' Settlement Department, and Agricultural Department, etc., and as these buildings are scattered over the city, it sometimes takes a lot of time.

When you take into consideration the amount of studying that must be done, and the references found when preparing a speech, you can well see a lot of time is taken for that.

### Group Meetings on Saturday

Saturday is supposed to be a holiday and is taken as such by many of the nearby Ontario and Quebec men, who leave here on Friday and come back on Monday. Our Alberta men, however, usually have their group meetings on that morning. You can thus see that the days are very full if your members are giving you the service you should get, and as I said the other day, I can assure you that every constituency can feel their member is trying to give service.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Gingerbread.** (Contributed by a Scottish lady, Mrs. W. C. K., Calgary.) 1 lb. dry flour; 3 oz. butter; 3 oz. sugar; 2 teaspoons allspice;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ground ginger; 1 small teaspoon baking soda; 1 egg; 1 cup molasses;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup warm milk. Mix molasses with warm milk; put flour into bowl with sugar and spices; dissolve soda in warm milk, warm butter, and mix together; add egg; add peel and currants, if liked; pour into well buttered tin and bake 1 hour. (Note: The oven should not be very hot, as a cake containing molasses is likely to burn. Half white flour and half whole meal makes gingerbread very wholesome.)

**Burnt Sugar Cake.** Brown 3-4 cup sugar, dissolve with 1-4 cup boiling water,

set aside until wanted. Cream together 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter; add 3 eggs, well beaten, 2-3 cup boiling water and the caramel mixture; beat in gradually 3 cups flour in which has been mixed 3 teaspoons baking power. This makes a large cake.

## The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send order to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Bldg., Calgary. Allow ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6028. Misses' Dress.

Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size with collar requires 3 3-4 yards of 35 inch material together with 3-4 yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, and vestee. If made without collar 1-4 yard less will be required. Price 15c.

6037. Child's Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of material for the Dress, 36 inches wide, and 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 32 inches wide for the Guimpe. If yoke facings are omitted as in the small front view,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard less material is required. To face belt with contrasting material cut lengthwise requires 1-3 yard 36 inches wide. Price 15c.

## WHY THERE IS UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

"About one-tenth of the population (10.7 per cent) get nearly half the national income (£1,910 millions), while the remaining nine-tenths are left with little more than half (£2,180 millions)." — *The New Leader*, London, England



## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

### SUCCESSFUL OPEN MEETING

Leduc U.F.W.A. held a very successful open meeting on February 23rd, when addresses by Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Christie were much appreciated.

### "HOME DECORATION"

Two splendid papers on home decoration were given by Mrs. Reineberg and Mrs. Theo. Heck at the February meeting of Stettler U.F.W.A., at the home of Mrs. Graves.

### SUNDIAL U.F.W.A. OFFICERS

Mrs. C. R. Eliason, Mrs. C. F. Oseen, and Mrs. E. A. Kellerman are the officers of Sundial U.F.W.A. (near Enchant) for this year. A very successful dance was given by this Local on February 17th.

### PLAN COMMUNITY HALL

Rosyth U.F.W.A. has contributed about \$150 towards the erection of a community hall, states Mrs. C. S. Sumner, secretary. They send a delegate to the Convention every year, and also one of their young people to the University Week.

### CONRICH U.F.W.A. OFFICERS

Mrs. J. Hodgson and Miss J. A. Hodgson were elected officers of the Conrich U.F.W.A. Local at the annual meeting held recently. Mrs. Wallace gave a talk on the work of H. W. Longfellow, and Mrs. Creighton read "The Village Blacksmith."

### DISCUSS RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS

Rural High Schools were the subject of an interesting discussion at the last meeting of Maple U.F.W.A. Local at Wood River. A number of the young girls in the district belong to this Local, and they have proved a great help, states the secretary, Mrs. Will Hughes. They are always given a part in the meetings.

### FORM JOINT LOCAL

A joint U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Local was organized at Fultonvale, following addresses by Mrs. D. J. Christie, U.F.W.A. Director, D. C. Breton, M.L.A., and D. J. Christie. Officers elected were A. E. Goodwin, president, R. E. Ritchie, vice-president, and Mrs. J. A. Geary, secretary.

### LOCALS MEET JOINTLY

During the winter Naco U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals meet jointly in the Naco Hall, the ladies serving lunch, states Mrs. P. O. Ratledge, secretary. A reporter from the men's Local summarizes the important doings of the Federal House, while one of the women deals with the Provincial Legislature.

### DEBATE AT GLEICHEN

At the last meeting of Gleichen U.F.W.A. Local, Mrs. D. R. Elder and Mrs. J. H. Samons debated the subject "Resolved, that no young man be allowed to marry until he has \$2,000 clear of debt." Meetings are held regularly in the Meadow Brook Community Hall, states the secretary, Miss Goodwin.

### VISIT OF NURSE PLANNED

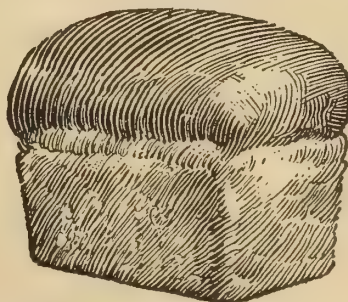
It was decided at the February meeting of Crerar U.F.W.A. to arrange a visit of the public health nurse in May, to examine the school children. The meet-

Such fun collecting china dishes from

# QUICK QUAKER

Every package marked "Chinaware" contains a piece prettily decorated in blue and gold.

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Make big loaves like this  
with  
**Robin Hood  
FLOUR**



**Positive "MONEY BACK" Guarantee in each bag.**

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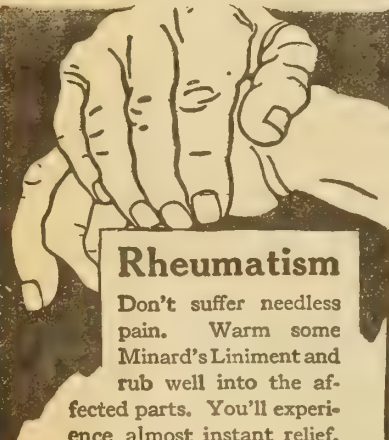


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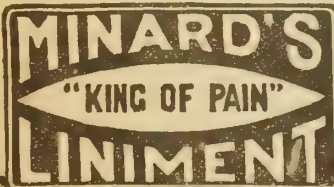
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BETTER  
HOME  
MADE  
BREAD



## Rheumatism

Don't suffer needless pain. Warm some Minard's Liniment and rub well into the affected parts. You'll experience almost instant relief. For Minard's and pain simply can't get on together.

The Great White Liniment



## INDIGESTION---

Constipation, Ulcerated Stomach, Gas and the many evils that accompany these conditions, must be located by means of the X-ray and overcome by a correct DIET such as used at the THOMAS SANITARIUM, 175U, MAY-FAIR AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN. Send in this ad before March 25 and receive 10 per cent discount.

## Spring & Summer Fashion Book

Price 15 cents

Pattern Dept., The U.F.A. - Calgary

ing was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Lewis, and Mrs. L. Baird presided. Mrs. Lewis gave an interesting paper on "How the unclaimed waste on farms can be reclaimed."

### ARE GUESTS OF HONOR

Energetic U.F.W.A. Local (at Milk River) gave a party to their husbands and friends at the home of Mrs. Henry Tompher recently. Mr. and Mrs. C. Hollander and family, who are moving to Spokane, were the guests of honor, and were presented with some silverware, writes the secretary, Mrs. M. E. Hummel. Progressive Five Hundred was played, the prizes going to Mesdames J. Rich and F. Pease, Messrs. Geo. Koller and F. C. Coates.

### TO WELCOME NEW SETTLERS

At an enthusiastic meeting of Fair-donian Valley U.F.W.A., held at the home of Mrs. Hallum, Mrs. F. Weber was appointed as a representative of the Local to welcome new settlers in the district south of Sedgewick. Plans were made for a whist drive and dance to be held, and Mesdames Gillies, Andrews and Carmichael contributed to a very enjoyable program of readings and musical selections.

### PLAN TO ORGANIZE JUNIORS

Windy Hill U.F.W.A. Local held their regular meeting on February 21st, and arranged to call a meeting of the young people at an early date, to try to form a Junior Local. Mrs. S. S. Thompson, secretary, was appointed supervisor and Mrs. Andrew assistant supervisor. The storm prevented Mrs. Kiser, who was to have spoken, from attending the meeting, so a flower making demonstration was given instead.

### ARRANGE HALF YEAR'S PROGRAM

Hazel Bluff U.F.W.A. Local have arranged a program for the first half of the year, writes Mrs. N. M. Hammond, secretary. Meetings are held in the members' homes, and are opened with community singing, followed by a roll call on such subjects as: Friendship; Poultry; Gardening Hints; Favorite Recipes,

etc. Papers will be given by several members, and each program includes also a song or reading, as well as the regular business and correspondence.

### TO IMPROVE SCHOOL GROUNDS

A committee was appointed to go into the matter of improving the school grounds at the last meeting of Picture Butte U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. A. Lynch. It was decided also to give a prize of \$5 for the best collection of vegetables at the school fair.

This Local are endeavoring to have a baby clinic brought to the district this year. The president, Mrs. L. Hunt, was sent to the Convention, as well as a visiting delegate, states Mrs. Eva M. Shaw, secretary.

### U.F.W.A. CONVENTION BOOKLET

The Reports and Addresses delivered at the 1928 U.F.W.A. Convention have been printed in a 52-page booklet and are now ready for distribution. One copy has been sent to each U.F.W.A. Local, and additional copies can be secured from Central Office, Loughheed Building, Calgary, at 10 cents each. The paper on "Beautifying the Farm Home," published on page 5 of the report, was given by W. R. Reader, Calgary Superintendent of Parks. Through an error the address was printed under the name of Hon. Irene Parlyb.

### PLAN MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

There was considerable discussion regarding the increasing of the membership at the regular meeting of the Calgary U.F.W.A. Local last week and plans were made for a membership campaign. The drive will be in charge of the membership committee and the Local will be divided into two teams, the winning team to be entertained by the losers.

The following resolution was also passed:

"Resolved that any resident person applying for membership in the Calgary Local, having been duly recommended by the membership committee shall be voted by the Local as provided in Clause 2, Section 10 of the Constitution, and shall not be barred by any further restrictions."

## U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### WHY JUNIORS SHOULD STUDY CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Dear Juniors:

In the suggestive program printed on this page in the December 1st issue, which so many of our Juniors have decided to follow, it was suggested that April be set aside for the study of Co-operative Marketing, because it is so important that we have a thorough understanding of the principles involved, that we may be prepared to do our share in carrying on the different Pools.

We have heard so much about the merits and non-merits of the pooling system. Reams of paper have been used to show us why this idea of pooling our products is a huge mistake for which we all suffer severely. Buyers have constituted themselves the chief advisors of the farmer, and are endeavoring to save him from ruining himself by his own folly. While the many pamphlets and circulars sent out by these men have had disastrous effects among some of our farmers,

many recognize this for what it is. They know that these men, who have so suddenly become interested in the farmer and are so earnestly striving to keep him in the old path, are not the disinterested persons they claim to be. The average farmer can not be so easily fooled. He has been too long at the mercy of the buyer not to know that the buyer is working, "not for the glory of God, but for the benefit of the shareholders," and himself.

The farmer has always had his products bought from him—now he is experiencing something new in selling them himself. And he finds that he is benefiting greatly from the experience. Not only is the Pool farmer benefiting but the non-pool farmer is also. The Pools are responsible for the higher prices of farm products—they are responsible for the raised economic status of the farmer—they are responsible for the happier, more hopeful rural families. The man or woman who refuses to find out all about



the principles of co-operative selling, and who refuses to join the Pools is, as Mr. H. W. Wood has said—"a parasite. And a parasite of the worst type, a cannibalistic parasite, for he is eating his own people." We all despise parasites and I hope that none of our Junior U. F. A. members will ever degenerate into that class.

Faternally yours,

EDNA M. HULL,

Secretary

#### REPORTS ON U.F.A. CONVENTION

The Roycroft Juniors held a most enjoyable meeting when the president, who attended the U.F.A. Convention as one of the delegates of the Local, gave a splendid report of the proceedings during the week. The Local is planning on putting on a concert and dance soon. This will be the first time this Local has attempted to hold a dance and we wish them every success.

#### LOYALTY ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Loyalty Juniors, Jack Whittaker was elected president and John Hogg secretary. Five committees were also chosen, these being social, refreshment, program, co-operative and athletic. Besides holding several dances and entertainments during the winter, at their last meeting a debate was held. The subject was "Bobbed Hair versus Long Hair," the long hair winning. A membership drive is being held from which good results are confidently expected.

#### NEW JUNIOR LOCALS

Three new Locals have been organized recently, one at Dapp, with George Hoke president and Alfred Hardy secretary. They have a membership of eight to start with and are holding a membership drive to increase their numbers. Bill Carpenter is president, Kathleen Duckering vice-president and Roy Duckering secretary of a newly formed Junior Local at Streamstown. "We are going strong and prospects for the future are good," writes the secretary. They have a paid-up membership of eleven. Miss Ruth Robertson was elected president and Miss Mary Solorenko secretary of the new Knob Hill Juniors, a Local formed during the visit of Mr. Charlie Mills to the Senior Locals in the community. They have a membership of eight—all energetic and enthusiastic U.F.A. boys and girls.

#### STUNNING RECEPTION

"What struck you on your first visit to Chicago?"  
"A blackjack."—*Boston Transcript*.

#### IGNORANCE UNMASKED

Peggy—Daddy, what did the Dead Sea die of?  
Daddy—Oh, I don't know, child.  
Peggy—Daddy, where do dreams go when you wake up?  
Daddy—I don't know.  
Peggy—Why did God put so many bones in the fishes?  
Daddy—I don't know that, either.  
Peggy—Goodness, Daddy, who made you an editor?—*Watchman-Examiner*.

#### A HOPELESS TASK

Clerk: "Did you get rid of any moths with those moth-balls you bought?"  
Mrs. Dun: "No, I tried for five hours, but I couldn't hit one."



**PURITY FLOUR**

*"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry too.*

**USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING**

## Ship Your Grain TO UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

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## SPECIAL OFFER OF Registered Marquis Wheat

For the next three weeks, commencing March 12

Third generation registered Marquis.....\$2.20 per bu.

Extra No. 1, third generation Marquis.....\$2.00 per bu.

These prices include sacks, and are f.o.b. the Government Cleaning and Grading Plant, Edmonton.

Quality good, germination high, free from weeds.

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High quality Second Generation, Extra No. 1 Second Generation, Third Generation and Extra No. 1 Third Generation Victory and Banner Oats at attractive prices.

**BUY NOW TO BE SURE OF YOUR SEED FOR SPRING**

For further particulars apply to  
W. J. STEPHEN,

Field Crops Commissioner, Department of Agriculture,  
Edmonton, Alberta



# Manager of Municipal Hail Insurance Board Deals With Problems of 1927 and Prospects for the Future

An Address Delivered Before the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Speaking before the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. in January, A. H. Tovell, Manager of the Municipal Hail Insurance Board, made a comprehensive survey of the record of the Board and discussed the serious problems met with in 1927. He showed that whereas over a term of years the hail loss ratio in Manitoba is about 2 per cent, in Saskatchewan about 4 per cent, and in Alberta 7 per cent, the Board in 1927, on a risk of \$14,772,000, had losses of approximately 17 per cent. One single storm in 1927 was as costly as all the storms of the previous year.

Mr Tovell also produced figures which showed that had there been no municipal hail insurance for the past 9 years, and had the companies carried business which the Municipal Board carried, the farmers of Alberta would have paid \$1,561,000 more for their protection than they paid the Board and lost another \$2,000,000 carrying the insurance.

The address is published in full below:

On rising to address the convention, Mr. Tovell, in the most solemn way, asked permission of the chairman to give a personal message over the radio. The "personal" message proved to be a joke by Mr. Tovell upon himself, in which the audience joined in great good humor. "If Mr. Harold Brown, of Grifwold, Manitoba, happens to be listening in tonight," he said, "he will remember that as a boy I worked for his father thirty years ago. He will remember that we used to haul water five miles, to water cattle, in forty below weather. But although that was a cold and miserable job, I want to tell him that I have a worse one ahead of me tonight." (Laughter.)

I heard the story the other day of two men who had engaged to fight a duel. Their seconds stationed them the proper distance apart, handed them their pistols and the word was given to fire. Both gentlemen shot and missed. One of the seconds suggested to the other that as the honor of their principals had been vindicated they should ask them to shake hands. The other second agreed that the principals' honor had doubtless been vindicated, but he could see no necessity for their shaking hands. He said, "These men's hands have been shaking for the last half hour." (Laughter.)

Now, although I know that this audience is the most sympathetic one imaginable—you are all interested in the growing of grain, interested in the selling of it and vitally interested in the Co-operative Plan whereby you can protect your growing crops from hail—still I must confess that it is with a certain amount of nervousness and trepidation that I appear before you today. It has been said that no speaker can expect to thrill his audience unless he himself feels thrilled at the prospect of appearing before them.

On behalf of the Hail Insurance Board I wish to again express our appreciation of the courtesy of your Executive in extending us an invitation to attend and address this very important Convention. I know that as usual you are pressed for time and that you expect me to take as little of it as possible.

## INCREASE IN VOLUME OF INSURANCE

The volume of insurance written by the Board increased from 7,747 applications, 1,139,000 acres, in 1926, to 10,407 appli-

cations, 1,551,000 acres, in 1927—a gain of almost 40 per cent.

This increase was spread fairly well over the whole Province. Under the terms of the Act a district has to send in over 35 applications to be entitled to representation at the Annual Meeting. Last year there were 62 districts entitled to send a delegate, this year there are 80—an increase of approximately 40 per cent.

This is very gratifying, but the balance of my report is by no means so pleasant.

## NOW HAVE WHOLE CONTINENT TRIMMED

Up to the beginning of 1927 this Province had the unenviable reputation of having the highest average hail loss ratio of any Province or State in North America with the possible exception of two or three counties in the State of Colorado. We now have even them trimmed.

This year we wrote insurance in 138 municipal districts and we paid claims in 112 of them. I am not going to enumerate or give you the numbers of the districts where only one storm oc-

curred, not two or three or four or five or even six, they are too common; but six municipal districts had seven storms, ten municipal districts had eight storms, two municipal districts had nine storms and one municipal district had the distinction of having ten storms.

## JULY 9TH AS COSTLY AS ALL OF PREVIOUS YEAR

I will not take up your time relating the history of all the storms. One large enough to affect ten or twelve or even twenty municipal districts in one day is hardly worth mentioning this year, but on July 9th thirty-nine municipal districts received their baptism of hail. This storm alone cost us as much money as all the storms in 1926 put together.

On July 19th, twenty-nine municipalities were hit. On the 26th, thirty-eight were affected and from the storm of August 4th we received claims from twenty-eight municipal districts. These were the four outstanding storms and their dates, but it hailed on fifty-eight other days as well.

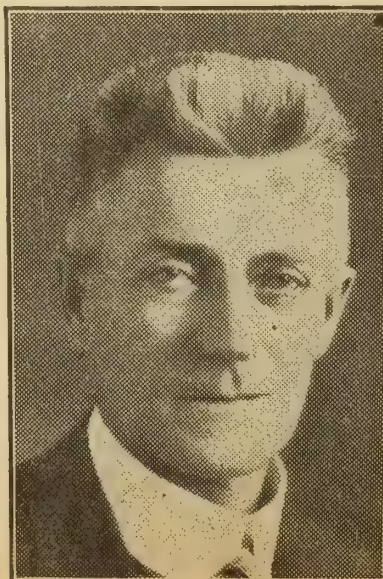
I am giving you these figures partly so that you will be prepared for what is to follow, but principally so that you may have a better idea of the magnitude of the task of our adjusters in endeavoring to cope with the situation.

It rained practically every day in July, the roads were almost impassable at all times, it was hailing every day, and we found ourselves getting farther and farther behind. At one time we had over 4,000 claims in the office and not a man available for one of them for at least ten days. At first the claimants were pretty quiet, because I suppose we had usually given them fairly prompt service. Then a little murmur began to rise here and there. This gradually increased until it became a steady roar all the day and usually far into the night. Taking everything into consideration, however, they were fairly patient. When a man gets hailed he wants to see an adjuster and no one can blame him. *It was a physical impossibility to give any kind of service. We did the best we could and finally we got the claims all done.*

At the time the Board met to set the rates I had to report to them that we had 10,407 applicants and over 5,000 claims, that we had 1,551,000 acres insured and had paid claims on 608,638 acres, and that on a risk of \$14,772,000 the loss was over \$2,500,000—approximately 17 per cent of the risk. When I tell you that over a term of years the hail loss ratio in the Province of Manitoba is about 2 per cent, in the Province of Saskatchewan about 4 per cent and in our own Province a trifle over 7 per cent, you will appreciate the tremendous loss of 1927.

## IN THE CLASS "A" DISTRICTS

We found that the Class A districts had suffered a loss of 21 per cent. Now these districts had never contributed anything towards the reserve and had not paid a cent towards the cost of administration. As a matter of fact, in



A. H. TOVELL



*So Refreshing*



After a tiring day

**Blue Ribbon**  
RED LABEL  
TEA

ONE POUND NET WEIGHT

HOUSEWIVES ALL OVER WESTERN CANADA ADMIT

**SPILLERS ~  
"BAKE-RITE"  
~ FLOUR**

IS THE QUALITY HOUSEWIFE'S FLOUR  
AND IT MAKES BETTER BREAD

BAKE BETTER  
BREAD WITH  
"BAKE-RITE"

AT ALL GOOD  
GROCERS ALL  
OVER THE WEST

THE  
**Lacombe Nurseries**

LACOMBE, ALTA.

J. N. B. MacDONALD & SONS,  
Props.

Quality stock at lower prices.  
Grown 2900 ft. above sea level.

Send for our Planter's Guide and  
Catalogue, where every worth-  
while and many rare varieties of  
Nursery Stock are listed.

Winter is the time when plans  
are made for early spring planting.  
Write today—we will be pleased to  
help you with your planting prob-  
lems.

Free estimates—Free Landscape Service.

Owing to the rush of work towards spring,  
we would request that correspondence be  
received before that time, particularly where  
plans are necessary.

**"INTERNATIONAL"—Made in Canada by Canadians**

Every International preparation that is shipped from our factory is one hundred per cent. Canadian manufacture and is the work of Canadians.

Supporting each and every International preparation is a sound organization, one that is favourably known throughout Canada for its service, knowledge and the extremely high quality of the products it manufactures.

The responsibility connected with the making of these preparations is in the hands of skilled professional men, veterinarians, chemists, etc., executives with a life-long training and a vast experience in the exclusive manufacture of live stock medicinal and mineral preparations, who have an intimate knowledge of live stock needs and requirements.

Year by year the sales of International preparations steadily increase as Canadian live stock raisers recognize that these preparations are regular stand-bys, dependable in quality and purity, and what is more important—that through their use they obtain maximum satisfaction and good results.

1

**International Stock Food Co.**

LIMITED

TORONTO

CANADA



the period from 1919 to 1923, inclusive, when a uniform rate for the whole Province was in force, they were several hundred thousand dollars short of even paying their own losses. The Board were rather in a quandary as to what to do with them. All the other classes of districts had contributed to the Reserve. You have probably heard the story of the colored man who was so badly in debt that he always had to draw his next week's salary in advance. His employer asked him once what he would do if he were given all the money in the world. He said, "Boss, I would pay my debts as far as it would go." I felt that this was a year the reserve should be used as far as it would go, but it was problematical whether Class A was entitled to any of it. If the rate in Class A was left at 21 per cent, the rates in all the other classes except Class B, could have been set lower than the companies'.

#### THE DECISION OF THE BOARD

The majority of the Board, however, were of the opinion that in this year of extremely abnormal losses, the balance of the Province should help Class A a little. The fact that practically every acre in Class A that was not hailed had been badly frozen, had considerable bearing in arriving at this decision. \$180,000 was, therefore, taken out of the Reserve, thus reducing the rate to 18 per cent for the highest class. Once this was decided the rest was comparatively easy.

Class B also had a loss of 21 per cent. Many of the districts in this class had contributed to the Reserve and they were given \$175,000 thus reducing their rate to 15 per cent.

Class C had a loss of 11 per cent. By giving them \$20,000 their rate was set at 10 per cent. Class D had a loss of 11 per cent. \$71,000 was taken from the reserve to bring their rate down to 8 per cent. Class E had a loss of 11½ per cent and \$70,000 of the reserve brought theirs down to 7 per cent. Class F, where about 30,000 acres were insured, had a loss of 2 per cent. Their rate was set at 5 per cent.

The latter class was the only one that paid its own way. The entire cost of administration, with the exception of the profit in Class F, had to come out of the reserve.

I have given you in a few words as possible the story of this year's operations. It is not a very rosy one. The reports of the general agents of the line companies to their head offices are also very gloomy. Their figures show that they have lost around two millions, over and above their premiums this year.

#### WHAT NINE YEARS' OPERATIONS SHOW

A resume of our nine years' operations shows \$11,559,000 as the total premiums charged. The companies operating in this Province show \$13,600,000 charged. We paid out in losses \$10,936,000. They paid out \$336,000 more in claims and charged \$2,000,000 more in premiums. Out of every dollar levied the Hail Board returned to the farmer 91 cents. We can afford to do this as our costs of administration, securing of insurance and commissions for the collection of taxes are much lower than our competitors. They have returned 80 cents. Now, this is more than they can afford to pay back. The local agent who writes their insurance gets 15 per cent of the premium, the general agent gets another 10 per cent, and it is estimated that the balance

of their administration costs at least another 10 per cent, so that if they have to return more than 65 cents out of every dollar charged as premium, they lose money. Their net operations for the last nine years show a loss of close to two and a half million dollars.

Had there been no Municipal Plan in existence the last nine years and had the companies carried all the insurance that we did at the rates they charged, the farmers of this Province would have paid \$1,561,000 more for their protection than they have paid the Hail Insurance Board and the companies would have lost another \$2,000,000 carrying the insurance.

When next season comes the Hail Insurance Board will be starting with a clean slate. We have no money to make up because we haven't lost any, while our competitors in addition to having to make up the money that they have already lost (and the only way that it can be done is by increased rates) will also have to protect themselves by a further advance in rates against a recurrence of another loss in the next nine years.

This is a year of disappointment to many. To a man who loves tilling the soil, keeping his land clear from weeds and especially delights in the growing of grain, I can think of no greater disappointment than to have that crop destroyed by hail, and if the crop escapes the damage from hail, I can think of nothing more disheartening than a severe frost. I know because I have gone through it. More crops were damaged by hail this year than ever before in the history of the Province and I believe that the frost did more damage than in any previous year, with the possible exception of 1911. On top of this there is a large area of the Province that is not yet much more than half threshed. It is enough to discourage the stoutest heart.

#### A STORY FROM ONE OF MOODY'S BOOKS

I heard a story the other day taken from one of Moody's books, I believe. The Evil One going up and down a certain city had picked out a man for his own. He pointed him out to one of his servants with instructions to get him. The servant happened to be the Imp of Discouragement. He perched on the man's shoulder and whispered, "Friend, you are discouraged." The man replied, "No, I am not discouraged." After a while the Imp said again, "Brother, you are discouraged." He replied, "No." A third time the Imp said, "You are discouraged," and the man said, "Yes, I'm afraid I am."

The next day the Devil saw another man whom he wished to own and he sent the same servant with instructions to get him. The Imp perched on his shoulder and said, "Friend, you are discouraged." The man replied, "No, I am not discouraged." Again the Imp said, "You are discouraged" and the man replied, "I am not, I tell you I am not discouraged." After a while the Imp whispered, "Brother, you are discouraged," and the man replied, "You're a liar, I am not discouraged." The Imp reported to his master that he had failed and when asked why, he said that when he had tried three times and the man called him a liar, he got kind of discouraged himself. (Laughter.)

#### HOW ONE MAY FORM A WRONG IMPRESSION

There was one little thing that happened at Edmonton at the municipal convention that I would like to straighten

out at this lecture if I may be permitted the time. You all know of course that a person can say a thing and somebody else will get an entirely different impression from what you intended.

For instance, you may have heard the story of the lover who said to his lady, "When I look into your eyes, time stands still." She broke with him, telling her friends that he had said, "Your face would stop a clock." (Laughter.)

Now, I fancy the reporter for the evening paper must have come in just about when I was finished; anyway the paper came out with the headline, "PRESENT HAIL BOARD MAY ALL BE TURNED OUT OF OFFICE NEXT MARCH." Well, I thought, the Calgary paper will get it straight. But, unfortunately, the Calgary paper copied the same thing. Now I will say this for both these papers that when I drew it to their attention that that was not the thought that I was trying to leave, they said that anything that I wished to have said they would be perfectly willing to print it.

Now I am going on with the rest of the speech exactly as I gave it at Edmonton, and we will see if you get that impression.

Now, on the third Wednesday in March the annual meeting of the Hail Insurance District will be held. The representatives have almost unlimited power. They can instruct the Board in the policies to be carried out and make suggestions to the Board that have to be followed. They elect three directors each year and have the power to call for the resignation of the entire Board and elect a new one. They can go even further. By a two-thirds vote they can petition the Minister for the disorganization of the district and the repeal of the act.

#### ABANDONMENT WILL NOT BE THOUGHT OF

At the meeting next March I know that the Board will be criticized and its Manager criticized for the lack of service given the claimants. They will likely be taken to task for their policy of deferring the settlement of claims from early storms. There may be some criticism with reference to the way the Reserve fund has been used. The entire Board with its Manager may be let out and a new Board and Manager appointed. But, I believe you will agree with me that a petition to the Minister to disorganize the district, to do away with Municipal Insurance entirely, will not even be thought of, let alone discussed. The farmers of this Province surely realize that line company insurance is bound to cost more in the end than protection under their own plan and the representatives to the annual meeting will also be quite aware of this fact.

We had some reason to be disappointed in 1921 and again in 1923. We have more reason than ever this year, but the Board will be instructed to CARRY ON. We are an established institution and we are not discouraged.

At the conclusion of one of his addresses, after the class had been dismissed, the professor wrote upon the blackboard the following:

"The professor has the honor to inform the class that he has today been appointed 'Physician in Ordinary' to His Majesty the King."

On returning the next day to resume his lectures, he found written underneath: "God Save the King"—*Montreal Daily Star*



## Report on Official Organ to the U.F.A. Annual Convention

During the year 1927 the official organ of the Association, *The U.F.A.*, has shown marked expansion both in the volume of news and editorial matter which it has been possible to supply to our readers, and in the number of Alberta farmers among whom the paper circulates. The average number of pages per issue during the year was 31, as compared with an average of 22 pages in 1926. New departments have been created as regular features of the paper, and improvement has been made in its general appearance, due in part to the use of a superior grade of white paper stock.

### Circulation More Than Doubled

Beginning with the last issue in March the circulation of *The U.F.A.* was raised from an average of about 22,000 per issue to an average of over 45,000 per issue, in consequence of an agreement entered into with the Alberta Wheat Pool. Under the terms of this agreement the paper is now sent to all members of the Pool. Extensive space is allotted for Wheat Pool news by the Publicity Department of the Pool; the Wheat Pool news has become a most interesting and valuable feature of the paper. The drive for the new series of Wheat Pool contracts was the principal event of the year from the standpoint of Alberta agriculture and accordingly almost twice the space called for in the agreement with the Alberta Wheat Pool was placed at the Pool's disposal.

As official organ of the Livestock and Dairy Pools *The U.F.A.* has largely increased the space allotted to these marketing agencies. Space is also available for the Poultry Pool. The Livestock Pool will this year contribute towards the cost of publishing the paper.

The provision of a department devoted to the interests of the U.F.W.A. has been made possible during the year. For some time past an average of nearly two pages has been allotted to this department. Mrs. H. E. Spencer who has contributed a letter to each issue during the past year will continue this valuable feature. During the session she will write from Ottawa upon current events in Parliament from a Farm Woman's standpoint.

A special department is now devoted to the interests of the U.F.A. Juniors.

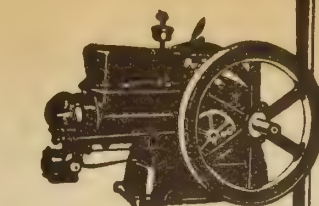
The volume of general news of the U.F.A. Locals has been much increased.

As in former years *The U.F.A.* was published as a weekly while the Alberta legislature was in session. Mr J. P. Watson of Chinook, as staff correspondent in the press gallery at Edmonton, capably reported the session.

### Sessional Issues and Costs

It has never been possible to finance these legislative issues from the normal revenue available during the period, but formerly the profits made on the paper in the later portion of the year wiped out the loss on the sessional issues. In 1927, however, when a loss was incurred on these issues as usual, the agreement with the Wheat Pool came into effect at the beginning of April, and under its terms no profit can be made, as the paper was placed on cost basis to both organizations. In consequence the possibility of wiping out the loss incurred during the first few months of the year was precluded.

The steady increase in the strength of *The U.F.A.* as an advertising medium



### Water Systems for every service



Electric or engine driven. Capacities from 120 gallons an hour up. We also supply wind mills, pump jacks and pumps.

## Farm help for a few cents a day!

Think of the savings you can make by getting a

### "Z" Engine

to do for a few cents per hour the many jobs you've been doing by expensive man-power! Think too how it saves back-breaking labour and lost time. Over 400,000 farmers have proved it simple and profitable to operate.

"Z" Engines 2 to 20 h.p.  
Diesel Engines  
30 to 840 h. p.

Write for free booklet



### A new home Electric power plant

Completely enclosed, self-contained. Gives steady light direct from generator or from battery.

On the  
service  
of  
industry

45

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited**  
St. John - Quebec - Montreal - Ottawa - Toronto - Windsor - Winnipeg - Regina - Calgary - Vancouver - Victoria  
**The Makers of Fairbanks scales and valves**

## Massey-Harris Drills Plant the Seed Right

Big  
Drills  
Save  
Time

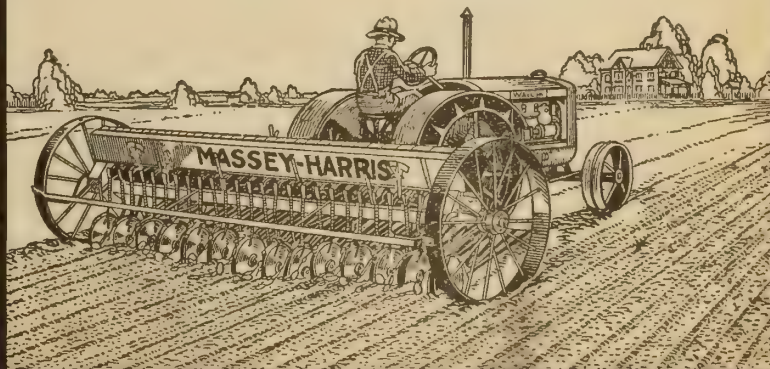
### The Smoothest Running Drill Massey-Harris Ever Made

That is the Massey-Harris No. 11 for 1928. The gears mesh smoothly and powerfully. The feed runs turn smoothly and sow accurately. The smooth fluted rolls do not crush or bruise the seed. The seed moves smoothly down the inside of the metal grain box. The discs turn smoothly and freely. The Alemite High-Pressure Lubrication assures smooth work from all moving parts.

This smooth-working drill takes you through seeding quickly. It is easy on the horses or tractor and is easy to control. The Massey-Harris No. 11 Drill does its work smoothly—the quantity you want per acre is dropped into wide furrows at the depth you want it sown, and covered completely and uniformly.

Massey-Harris No. 11 Drill for 1928 is made in 14, 16 and 20 run sizes hand lift; 20, 24 and 28 run sizes power lift. Alemite Lubrication, steel wheels, and steel grain box are regular equipment. Fitted with single or double discs, hoes or shoes, as ordered.

The Massey-Harris No. 11, 28-Run Drill is the lightest yet strongest 28-Run Drill made. Ask your Local Massey-Harris Agent for particulars.



**MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED**

ESTABLISHED 1847 - 81 YEARS

TORONTO - MONTREAL - MONCTON - WINNIPEG - BRANDON - REGINA - SASKATOON  
SWIFT CURRENT - YORKTON - CALGARY - EDMONTON - VANCOUVER  
- AGENCIES EVERYWHERE



is illustrated by the following figures, showing the total number of lines of advertising carried in the paper. In 1924 the total was 61,069; in 1925 it was 84,516; in 1926 it was 90,095; and in 1927 it was 117,903.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 16)

make Friday evening an off night. This means that the old rules prevail.

The motion of Mr. MacLachlan to strike out the forty minute rule was lost.

The use of "needless repetition" is to become an offence to which Mr. Speaker will call attention, and if necessary name the culprit. Let's hope this is workable.

The Assembly adjourned around midnight.

## To Provide Beautiful Surroundings Is Aim --Town Planning Bill

Premier Introduces Important Measure—Heavy Grist of Bills Dealt with by Assembly—Disciplining Professions

### FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 9.—Today saw much progress with the business before the Assembly. Forenoon work covered the hearing of counsel for the proposed trackways to Banff, etc. Afternoon advanced the estimates, read several very important bills a second time, and concluded the debate on second reading. In the evening the members and their wives, tripped the light fantastic over at the University, the occasion being the annual ball given by the Legislators on their own volition.

### PREMIER INTRODUCES TOWN PLANNING ACT

Premier Brownlee introduced his Town Planning Bill for second reading. This was not a complete act. It was merely a preparatory measure. Next year part two would be introduced, detailing the real functions of such a bill. The idea was to create some kind of central organization in the hands of a competent engineer, that is an architectural engineer and student of horticulture, which board would act in an inspirational way with the councils of towns, villages and cities for the beautifying of surroundings and the architectural considerations necessary for erection of suitable buildings.

There were many places of natural beauty as well as of historical interest which could be enlarged or preserved. Powers were contemplated being given this Board to acquire by private treaty or by expropriation such natural beauty spots for preservation in the right of the community. These might take the form of parks in cities and towns, or might be located at points on the main highway system.

C. L. Gibbs (Lab.), Edmonton, was glad the Government was taking this step. It was neither visionary nor impracticable, but of the highest practical import to the future life of the Province. More than that, it went right to the root of the economic problem, because a slattern or sordid environment had a depressing influence on the lives of the people. Another thing. Those of them who occupied the seats of the mighty on aldermanic councils and whose hearts were turned to this kind of desire had felt

hampered for lack of time as well as lack of the technical ability to make town planning a success. The appointment of an engineer with the necessary qualifications was the solution of many disabilities. He was wholeheartedly for the measure. The second reading was agreed to.

A bill dealing with certain extensions to the Central Canada Railway; a bill sponsored by W. W. Prevey protecting the funds of an individual accumulating through insurance from seizure in event of an action for damages; and a bill creating pure bred sire areas, were read for the second time.

### CREATION OF WOMEN'S BUREAU

A bill providing for the creation of a Women's Bureau, was introduced by Mr. Hoadley. There already exist certain centralised activities of women, but this bill brings the use of a centre to serve all the women's organizations irrespective of creed, tribe or color. The Minister will appoint this Bureau and its duties will be to co-ordinate activities, collect and tabulate statistics relative to women; home economics; and general encouragement of women's activities.

### SHAW OPPOSES DISCIPLINARY BILL

Joseph T. Shaw, Calgary, raised his voice against a bill which permitted the members of any profession to discipline their membership. He did this on the second reading of the Medical Profession Disciplinary Bill. It was absolutely wrong in principle that such organizations should have powers of this nature. It was wrong for two reasons—first, any serious breach of trust should be dealt with by the criminal court. No one, whether a lawyer or a doctor, should be treated differently from other persons when unlawful action had been performed. And more than that, such powers of discipline were liable to abuses which might deprive certain members of such professions of their very living itself, as there was no opportunity for appeal from the decisions of the disciplinary committee.

Mr. Hoadley said that in another bill which the Government introduced a Board would be set up independent of the professions to which aggrieved members could appeal. Not only that, but this Board would on its own volition act against members of either profession in the event of failure or inability of the disciplinary committee of the profession itself. Both the medical profession and the benchers of the law society had approved of the principles of these measures. The bill was read a second time.

### ESTIMATES OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Capital estimates of the Department of Education were adopted. An item of \$85,000 appropriated to the university was explained by the Provincial Treasurer to be needed for the carrying on of pathological work. The building of greenhouses was contemplated, as the Dominion had arranged to place at least two plant pathologists at the disposal of the university. The greenhouse as well as an additional laboratory was necessary. The reason why the Dominion did not contribute to the building was because the Province felt that the service might be withdrawn by the Dominion, and the position of dual ownership of the buildings would be awkward. Manitoba was also getting plant pathologists to study wheat rust, but as they already had suitable vacant buildings a capital outlay had not been necessary.

Capital estimates totalled \$205,000 for current year, as against \$137,363.61 actually expended last year.

The Department of Municipal Affairs passed estimates amounting to \$218,325 on income account. There were no capital appropriations for this Department.

Mr. Reid, in answer to two questions, pointed out that no revision of the Municipal Act had been brought in, because it was advisable to wait to fully digest the Tax Commission Report. Next year a new act would likely be considered.

### GRANT TO HOSPITAL IN LETHBRIDGE

The Labor members had another consultation across the floor with the Minister of Health. Between whispers it could be distinguished that Mr. Smeaton of Lethbridge, was challenging the grant to a private hospital which he affirmed operated as a purely commercial institution, when he further contended the utmost support should be given to the public institution instead. The Labor member insisted that the hospital in question made good money, as the class of patients taken in were able as a rule to pay for its service. On the other hand, the public hospital had to take in all kinds of patients, and if it was to even keep its service up to the standard, grants should be increased. The member made no charge against the private hospital so far as efficiency was concerned, but rather he paid it a compliment on that score. His point was that public monies should be expended on public hospitals and not on those of a commercial type.

Mr. Hoadley explained that no grants were made to private hospitals, but grants were made to "approved" hospitals on consideration that they look after such more or less indigent persons or at least persons who while not indigent were not in a position to pay full costs of medical care. For this purpose a grant of 50 cents per bed per day was paid. It was figured out that this grant would create a fund which would take care of patients unable to pay.

C. L. Gibbs (Lab.), Edmonton, asked if the Hospital in receipt of a grant was expected to send in a return as to the number of patients so helped, but before the Minister had time to make the position clear L. A. Giroux opened up with a speech on the work accomplished by the nuns at the Edmonton General and Misericordia Hospitals. If the grants to such places were discontinued it would create real hardship, as the work for the most part was given freely. It was drawn to the attention of the member from Grouard that there was no such intention on the part of the Labor men, as these were not commercial institutions in the sense of the term applied to the one in the south.

Mr. Hoadley quieted the fears of members. The hospital referred to at Lethbridge had been put on the approved list at the request of numerous Lethbridge residents. It had given good service to people, especially in the line of maternity cases. The Department would find out if these hospitals were maintaining service to the class of patients referred to.

C. L. Gibbs also made a request for the issue of grants to support isolation hospitals. These were maintained for the protection of the whole community.

### DUGGAN ON INCREASE IN CERTAIN ESTIMATES

At this point D. M. Duggan (Cons.), Edmonton, dived into the stream head-first. Did honorable members realize that



# ---and another good year for THE COMMERCIAL LIFE

	Increases 1927 over 1926	Increases 1926 over 1925
Business in Force increased.....	33.2%	9.4%
Assets increased.....	25.4%	22.2%
Reserves increased.....	29.3%	28.2%
Premium Income increased.....	25.0%	15.7%
Total Income increased.....	28.2%	7.1%
Interest Income increased.....	39.8%	26.2%
Average Rate of Interest Earned.....	7.7%	

Year	Business in Force	Assets	Policy Reserves	Premium Income	Total Income	Interest Income
1918	\$ 184,500	\$ 71,905	\$ 11,825	\$ 5,578	\$ 11,278	\$ 2,873
1920	723,954	109,699	29,763	22,586	53,444	5,963
1922	3,920,359	229,725	123,938	89,368	143,787	11,422
1924	5,754,629	400,866	312,463	156,998	195,791	15,181
1926	6,790,998	611,909	519,862	223,174	252,492	28,681
1927	9,044,361	767,490	672,091	279,055	323,748	40,102

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Why is The Commercial Life making such remarkable progress? Its premium rates and the liberality of its policies are not surpassed. Its Head Office is in Alberta, enabling the Company to give splendid and prompt service to its thousands of policyholders. Commercial Life Bonds offer a splendid and absolutely guaranteed medium for the investment and accumulation of money. Commercial Life policies protect the home and each individual in the home in their older age. Our Head Office or any one of our Branch Managers will be glad to give you full particulars.



This diagram graphically shows the remarkable progress of The Commercial Life,—a progress that in the history of Canadian life insurance has seldom been equalled.

\$9,044,361



## When You Travel

Are you going abroad this year? If so, we suggest you carry a Letter of Credit. It is the most satisfactory method of providing your needs in foreign currencies. It acts as an introduction to bankers in all parts of the world, and then, your funds are drawn from your own Bank only as you draw on the Letter of Credit.

## IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

187 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA

## SWEET PEA SEEDS

OF THE BETTER VARIETIES

The large waved varieties producing four and five flowers on long stems are the blooms obtained from Our Seeds.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

We will send to you postpaid:

OUR GOOD CHEER COLLECTION

Containing twelve 10c packets, one packet each of the following

Constance Clinton—White.

Daisy Bud—Beautiful blush pink.

Hope—Bright cerise.

Hawthorn Pink—Clear salmon pink

George Herbert—Rosy carmine.

Scarlet Glow—Bright glowing scarlet.

Mrs. Tom Jones—Bright blue.

King—Mauve

Ochid—Beautiful lavender.

Fordhook Orange—A glistening orange.

Royal Purple—A rich purple.

Warrior—A beautiful maroon.

Send for our 64-page Catalogue.

Seeds, Nursery Stock and Gardening Supplies

CAMPBELL FLORAL SEEDS AND

NURSERIES, LTD.

224 8th AVE. WEST CALGARY



in the last four years the expenditures of the Department of Public Health had increased 44 per cent? Did they realise that other main departments had also increased? Agriculture had gone up 35 per cent; Attorney General's Department 3 per cent; Education, 15 per cent; Public Works, 7 per cent. This since 1924. All the heavy spending departments had been more or less restricted to 7 or 3 per cent, but agriculture and public health had gone on increasing tremendously. He was not offering any criticism. It was no use to sit discussing the items. They would be put through in any case. Why waste time discussing them? Save time and fatigue, says he, fatalistically.

Nevertheless, after a brief silence, that is if the Chairman's annunciation of the items can be classified as a sort of silent articulation, the estimates for the Keith Sanatorium came up. Cold water did not chill George Webster. Why not make the Government assume more responsibility for the T.B. cases at Keith? Too much of the burden was placed on the City of Calgary, not to speak of other municipalities. Many of the patients were not Canadian-born. Not only should the Province take a larger share of the direct cost, but they should see that better medical examination was provided at the port of embarkation by the Dominion.

#### THAT RESOLUTION OF LAST YEAR

Right here Mr. Hoadley's hand went into his desk, that depository of things new and old. Out came his resolution of last year. Don't you all remember it? Deportation was a cruel process, leaving the individual stranded and homeless. Examination of the immigrant at the point of embarkation was the spirit of last year's resolution. The Federal Government had acknowledged receipt of this.

The Dominion had already competent examining officers at British ports. It was contemplated that they would also be placed at six ports on the continent.

The total appropriation of the Health Department was \$177,683.

## Compensation Act Is Debated at Length

### Why Labor Supports Inclusion of Running Trades—Liberal and Conservative Amendments Defeated

EDMONTON, March 9.—In the adjourned debate on the Workmen's Compensation Act amendments today, J. T. Shaw congratulated the committee for the fact of almost complete agreement resulting from their effort. He expressed the thought that the retailers had not had sufficient time to consider the question. He also had correspondence from numbers of trainmen who objected to being brought in. These men were bona fide railwaymen, one of them being a certain Mr. Fuller who had brought the first train into Stratheona thirty-five years ago.

Workers in the transportation services had had assurance from three Premiers that they would not be brought under the act without a vote on their own volition. Had that consent been secured? He had no knowledge of what transpired at the session of the Committee. He only had the statement of his colleague. Mr.

Boudreau, that representations had been made to the committee which led members to think that there was a decided demand for this action. But the member from St. Albert now had doubts.

Capt. Shaw thought that there was a principle at stake. At the first the principle of compensation itself was involved. Now the question of what classes should come under the scope of the act was in itself a principle. The parent act from which the principle had been adopted was the British act. Agricultural labor came under that English act. Why not apply the machinery of the act to agriculture? Why should an option be left to the agriculturist but not to the running trades? Unless the people affected could have some measure of self determination it would not give the best satisfaction.

The member did not feel that he should have to sacrifice provisions in the bill which he wanted because of the fact that there was one which was not desirable. If he voted with Mr. McGillivray he would be precluded from obtaining what he did want. For that reason he moved an amendment to change the method slightly so as to dispense with one clause, but to let the others remain or to so amend the clause itself that it would contain definite instructions as to its coming into force on a plebiscite only.

#### PREMIER ENTERS THE ARENA

Enter John E. Brownlee full of smiles. Here was a bill containing 15 or 20 clauses amending another bill the principle of which was accepted many years ago. Because one of these clauses did not suit the gentlemen they moved an amendment on second reading. They could each move an amendment to each of the 15 or 20 clauses if this thing was made a precedent, and where would it end? It was an impossible situation.

Objection had been expressed to two clauses, that of the running trades and that of the retail merchants. One amendment had been suggested. But it was just as logical to offer an amendment to the other as well. Why stop at one? Could anyone say the retail group was of less importance than the running trades?

This bill was not, strictly speaking, a Government measure. Each side of the Assembly had selected representatives to sit on a committee on the subject and it was done in an entirely non-partisan, non-political manner. With regard to the selection of representatives of employers and employees, it had been suggested that the Government had made selections of individuals who were predisposed to a certain attitude of mind so that those opposed to the inclusion of any group would not be truly represented. This was misrepresentation. The Government had made as a first consideration the basis of representation as follows: Employees—(1) Labor generally; the large body of coal miners; and such railway workers as were either excluded or included by existing bills; (2) organizations of mine workers and the Federation of Labor—organised bodies representative of the above were invited to nominate delegates. Then with regard to the employers. Boards of trade, manufacturers' associations and coal operators were appealed to to present candidates. This was done and the Government had every reason to believe that all representatives were acting in perfect good faith and were truly representative.

Mr. Brownlee did not know Mr. Simpson or his views. He had been

nominated by his own organisation, a branch of the running trades. The committee brought in its recommendations. The Government had not interfered with the Committee. It had brought in this bill in strict compliance with the recommendations. These recommendations were not a matter of life and death to the Government. The proper place to consider them in detail was the Committee of the Whole. Letters read had only shown one side of the question. The other side could also be presented in committee. The Government had no idea of taking the running trades by the throat and compelling them to come in. The position was that some 50,000 employees of 5,000 employers throughout the Province had been brought within the scope of the act without consideration at the outset, and later on 5,000 railwaymen had come in without any referendum.

#### GIVES RETAILERS BENEFIT OF DOUBT

It might have been possible that the retailers did not receive sufficient time. He was not prepared to admit that. He held that a good portion of the blame lay at the door of the retailers themselves. They had sent several delegations and made several representations to the Government, but up until only recently nothing had been mentioned about the Compensation Act. He doubted if the retail trade had been sufficiently interested to take the matter up at all. However, they would get the benefit of the doubt, and an opportunity to present a case for or against.

With reference to Mr. A. L. Smith, this gentleman had been nominated by the C.P.R. and C.N.R. jointly. The Premier had suggested that the companies be represented, and they had preferred to have a solicitor instead of an official of either company. Mr. Smith, the Premier had been informed, had taken an active part in all the discussions, but when it had come to the matter of inclusion of the running trades, he had made a request to the committee to permit him neither to take part in the discussion nor to vote in the matter at all. The contention therefore that this gentleman had acted out of prejudice was entirely mistaken.

#### LABOR LEADER ON ISSUE INVOLVED

Fred J. White (Labor), Calgary, was the last speaker. As the discussion of this bill had been held up since February 3rd in order to accommodate certain members who had been unable to be present, he extended thanks to the members for the adjournment of the debate so that they had been able to hear the case for the Government. This was a sly dig at Mr. McGillivray, who had been so accommodated, but who had tried to force a decision in the Premier's absence.

Speaking for the bona fides of Mr. Simpson, Mr. White said that gentleman had been duly selected by his organization, the engineers, and he was like all Labor officials, amenable to discipline. If he had broken faith with his fellow employees, his organization would deal with that. Up until the present moment they had not done so, and as his organization had not thought it necessary to call him to account, the members of the Assembly should assume that he had acted in perfect faith.

The Labor leader pointed out that one J. P. S. Hawkins, who had stated that his organization, the maintenance of way men, were opposed to inclusion, had written a letter in the year 1924 to the



effect that his local, Buffalo Lodge, had taken a ballot and decided to come under the act by a vote of 40 for and 2 against. He stated in that letter that the local had 130 members and the same ratio would have obtained had the total membership voted.

Mr. White said the matter affecting the retail merchants had been dealt with on December 15th, and they had been notified immediately. As they had not taken any action up till the end of January, the fault was theirs. The statement made by the member from Calgary that 100 merchants of Calgary had protested was in the opinion of Mr. White all right insofar as they spoke for themselves, but they did not speak for their employees. It had also been suggested that there had been no accidents in retail stores.

#### DISABILITY NOT ONLY FEATURE

To show the fallacy of this the Labor member pointed out that there were four large merchandising firms under the act for the last two years. These retail clerks had contributed in that time \$1,260 and had received in compensation, \$1,414, a deficit of \$154. But compensation for disabilities was not the only feature. There was the question of hospital treatment under the medical aid provisions of the act. The payments by employers in the four firms during the two years had been \$3,900, and the payments \$1,200, leaving a substantial credit so far as the merchants were concerned.

Actual cases entitled to compensation numbered twenty-eight, apart from those who did not come within the stipulations of certain provisions, and there had been one case of a broken back, meaning total permanent disability. According to the report of the Commissioner of Labor in 1926, there were in the city of Calgary 300 institutions with over 3,000 employees, so that the matter of coming to a conclusion because of the protest of 100 employers was premature. The 3,000 employees had to have some say.

Speakers had referred to only two points. If members would go to the minutes they would find that there had been representations made to the Committee with regard to other things—notably the 3-day waiting period, but at that time the representatives of the Liberals and Conservatives on the committee had lined up with the employers in forcing a three day waiting period on the employees. But the representatives of Labor felt that it would be unwise and unfair to hold up other clauses which were good just because they were opposed to a three-day period.

The same could be said with regard to the suggested deletion of a clause in the old act which protects the relatives of workers resident out of Canada. To many this was of vital importance. There was also the question of the rehabilitation of an injured workman, and the revision of list of compensable industrial diseases.

Mr. White advocated second reading. Any amendments could be considered in committee.

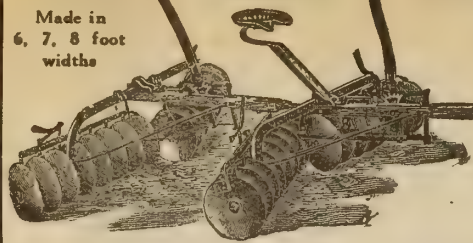
The votes were then taken. Mr. Shaw's amendment was lost—10 for; 47 against. Mr. McGillivray's amendment was lost, 4 for and 53 against. The bill was read a second time, 53 for; and 4 against. This was the largest vote this session.

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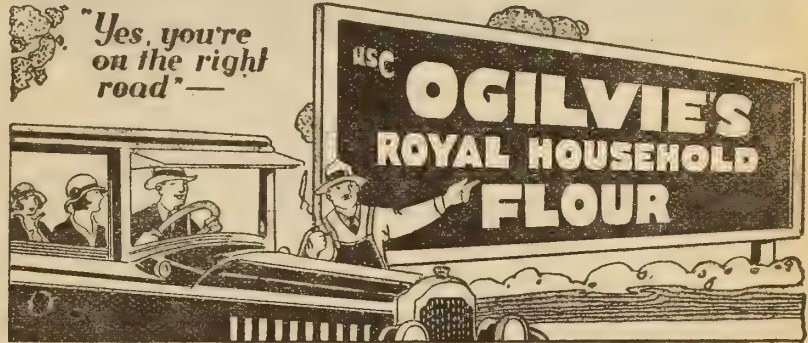
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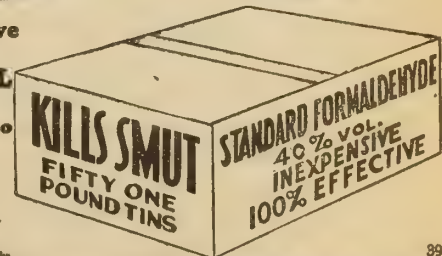


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## Important Report on Health Insurance

Valuable Survey of Subject Contained in  
Walter Smitten's Report

### Staff Correspondence

EDMONTON, March 3.—The report of the Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Walter Smitten, dealing with the investigation of health insurance has been tabled in the Assembly. This is a very voluminous document, the result of an exhaustive enquiry into the subject. European countries have been scoured far and wide for information, and the report would show that schemes of health insurance are widespread in the old lands. Health insurance is in operation under different forms of control, many schemes being confined to workers in certain monopolistic industries such as railways, and in other cases to industries where workers were 100 per cent. organized in unions. Agriculture is under these schemes in most of the countries.

### Three Forms of Benefit

Three forms of benefit were noted: Medical and hospital treatment; certain medical attention for the family of an insured workman; weekly cash payments to the insured person during the period his sickness incapacitates him from work, with specified limits as to payments.

No one under the age of sixteen is eligible for participation, nor are salaried persons over a certain salary limit.

Social insurance of a compulsory nature grew out of the natural formation of benefit associations, these having been converted by statute into compulsory organization. In this way, mutual benefit societies, trade union sickness funds, and institutions due to private enterprise, were the first to be entrusted with the duty of putting a compulsory sickness insurance system into force.

The work of grouping persons was stated to be comparatively easy where these mutuals already existed. The classic example was afforded by Great Britain when the National Health Insurance Act came into effect on July 15th, 1912. A proportion of the mutual societies had only to comply with the requirements of the act to attain the rank of "Approved Societies," and to this day societies of this kind can be formed and can acquire the status of legal insurers.

In countries where, at the time of the introduction of compulsory insurance legislation, the spontaneous mutual benefit movement was not developed, it was found necessary to assign to such societies as did exist a part in the new system corresponding to their importance. It was also necessary by means of governmental intervention, to create statutory insuring groups, comprising all insured persons who had not joined a free insurance institution. Persons subject to insurance were free to join a private insurance organization of their own choice, but in the event of failure to do so they automatically became insured with the appropriate statutory fund. In some other countries it was necessary to form societies by statutory means entirely.

The report then details the constitution of the different forms, whether free or statutory; the machinery of approved societies, in which the insured members themselves run the show apart from the employer; all others being a combination of employer and employee; deposit con-



tributors and their rights; subsidiary legal affiliations; mutual benefit funds; trade funds; guild funds; special trade funds; territorial insurance funds and a whole lot too specific to quote in a short sketch.

#### Features of British Act

The principal features of the British act are: Insurance is compulsory, applying to all wage earners in receipt of a wage or salary less than 250 pounds per year. The insurance provides for medical and hospital treatment for the insured and family under certain limits. The fund required to meet the cost is provided by contribution from employer, employee, and the government. The latter contributes two-ninths. Rates charged employer and employee are: employer 5 pence per week; male employee 5 pence per week and female 4 pence. Employer is not permitted to deduct the amount from the employee's wages.

Contributory members in receipt of a salary in excess of 160 pounds, are not entitled to medical benefits, their contributions being limited to 2 pence per week.

## Course in Agriculture at University

### Results of Short Course Warrant Continuance Next Year

By D. MacLACHLAN

The Short Course in Agriculture arranged by the University of Alberta terminated a few weeks ago.

The course attracted a large number of farmers from all over the Province, who took a keen interest in the lectures and exhibits provided for in the course.

This is the first year of the course, and was, consequently, regarded by the Faculty of Agriculture as an experiment. The appreciation shown by the students, privately and in public, could leave no doubt in the minds of those responsible for the course, and those in charge of the arrangements, that it was a decided success. Interest never flagged from the first morning when the inimitable Dean Howes informed us that we ought not to regard this event as a holiday, but to be prepared to take full advantage of the opportunities which the course afforded to those interested in Agriculture.

The subjects discussed covered the whole field of Agriculture, from the study of Alberta soils to the marketing of Farm Produce, and, for two evenings we had lectures on co-operation.

The subjects listed were: Field Crops, Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Soils, Entomology, Veterinary Surgery, Law and Co-operation.

The students were all practical farmers, eager to obtain information that would be useful to them in the future. At the conclusion of the lectures, questions were permitted, and the questions were usually related to the difficulties met with in every day life on the farm.

#### Not Too Academic

The course was well thought out, neither too academic nor too elementary. An afternoon was spent in the Packing Plant, where we were shown how our cattle, hogs, sheep, were slaughtered and prepared for the local and other markets. We followed the animal from the corral to the sausage.

The class were also taken for a trip to the Government Seed Cleaning plant.



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and saw there the registered seed grain handled by that branch, and also saw the modern machinery for cleaning seed grain in large quantities in operation.

Another afternoon was spent at the Government Elevator. We started our tour of inspection by observing the automatic unloading of grain, then followed the grain up the elevators to be dried and cleaned and to be prepared for reshipment. What impressed the students most in both the Packing Plant and the Elevator was the labor-saving devices and mechanical ingenuity displayed in the operation of both these institutions. The social side of the course was not overlooked by Dean Howes. A banquet was held at which President Tory gave a history of the University and explained the progress made in research.

The Faculty of Agriculture was the recipient of a small picture in oil from the class at the close of the banquet.

A hockey team was hurriedly organised and issued a challenge to all and sundry. A game was finally arranged and resulted in a draw.

The consensus of opinion amongst those attending the class was that it was a decided success. It was not only instructive but pleasant. The members of the Faculty did everything within their power to supply the students with information on any subject the student happened to be interested in.

The extension work of the University is appreciated by many. The short course offers still greater opportunities to those sufficiently interested in agriculture to desert the farm for a short period of time during the winter.

The success achieved and the feeling of satisfaction and pleasure expressed at every lecture by the students should warrant the continuation of the classes in future years.

## NEWS FROM THE WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 9)

tion or in the marketing and sales end can ever regain losses that have been incurred on the farm through the production of a low grade crop incurred by the use of poor, inferior and unsuitable seed.

I know of no investment that the Pool member can make this spring that will return him such handsome dividends as will the judicious use of registered seed.

## TURIN LOCAL

Turin Wheat Pool Local has been organized, with G. E. Staught of Turin, as secretary.

## NEW WHEAT POOL LOCAL

The Primrose Wheat Pool Local has recently been organized with N. H. Bell, of Innisfree, as secretary.

## A FEW RECENT SIGNERS

The following have recently signed the Second Series Contract: John G. Inkster, Carmangay, 320 acres; N. I. Hansen, Chancellor, 320 acres; Charlotte Godfrey, Baintree, 733; Gilbert Godfrey, Baintree, 400; Wm. A. Lyons, Baintree, 300; C. E. Pool, Benton, 500; Sorensen and Himmelstrup, Monitor, 300; J. & F. Allen, Magrath, 300; Fort Pitt Ranch, Redland, 1,000; Albert Gustavson, Claresholm, 300; C. D. Dewar, Reid Hill, 300; W. T. Gibbie, Claresholm, 300; Peter Campbell, Claresholm, 350; Fred Pope, Haven, 300; Oliver McLean, Raymond, 400; Marion Barrus, Spring Coulee, 300; Emery Barrus, Spring Coulee, 500 acres.

## A Heavy Load of Pool Wheat



E. A. Solberg and W. Reil hauling 446 bushels of wheat to the elevator at Ryley.

This is the largest load we have heard of this season. These men brought this wheat in from ten miles north of the town of Ryley.

## More Pool Wheat



There are 176 bushels of Pool Wheat in the load shown above. This is one of the loads hauled by Messrs. Solberg and Reil a distance of ten miles to the elevator at Ryley.

## The Case of Samuel Tapp

Samuel Tapp, of Nanton, a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool, lost approximately \$340.71 in selling two carloads of wheat outside the Pool, owing to a set of circumstances over which he had no control.

The story is told in a letter received from Mr. Tapp, and a reply made by R. D. Purdy, Manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The car of No. 6 wheat referred to in the letters contained 1463 bushels, and the car of feed wheat 1002 bushels.

### Mr. Tapp's Letter

"In the summer of 1926 a receivership was granted over the crop on one-quarter that I had not finished paying for. The lawyer for the previous owner objected to the wheat being shipped through the Pool, I presume because it would take longer to wind up. A car of No. 6 was shipped through the elevator at Nanton, and I sold a car of Feed for 61 cents on rail at Nanton which was above the market price at the time of shipping. The Elevator Company charged nothing for handling. I want you to please figure out for me what was lost through not selling through the Pool. Of course interest on the debt was stopped sooner than if the wheat had gone through the Pool, which must be reckoned. I am in the position of having to sell as soon as I can haul, and not having my own threshing outfit never able to catch the high prices early in the season. I think this is where the Pool saves money for me, and a good deal of worry, no one now to tell me to hurry up and sell. If you require any further particulars please let me know. And if the figures are of any use to you I shall be glad for you to use them. Kindly return papers without fail as I have to return them to the receiver. Yours truly, (Signed) Samuel Tapp."

## A Comparison

Mr. Purdy's reply:

"Your letter of the 11th inst., received, enclosing statement as to car of wheat disposed of in November, 1926, through a grain company on non-Pool basis, by receiver in charge of your affairs.

"We note that this car graded No. 6 and price realized was 83 1-8 cents per bushel basis Fort William, and also that a second car consisting of feed wheat was sold at 61 cents on track, at Nanton. We distributed to out-Pool members in 1926 Pool on No. 6 wheat, basis Vancouver, 94 cents per bushel, plus 2 cents per bushel Elevator Reserve credited to the grower, and fraction of one cent per bushel Commercial Reserve credited to the grower, or approximately 97 cents per bushel in all, as compared to 83 1-8 cents on car of No. 6 sold by the receiver.

"In addition, we notice Fort William freight was charged 27 cents per hundred, as compared to 21 cents per hundred freight to Vancouver on Pool basis, so that a further 3½ cents, being difference between Vancouver and Fort William freight should be deducted from 83 1-8 cents, in order to arrive at a comparative basis.

### 17c Loss Per Bushel

"As mentioned in your letter, of course, there would probably be 3-4 cent per bushel interest on deferred Pool payments to be considered, but on basis of figures submitted by you, there appears to be approximately 17 cents per bushel in favor of Pool basis.

"In regard to the second car, graded feed, our Pool distributed on this grade 83 1-4 cents basis Vancouver, plus 2 cents per bushel Elevator Reserve credited to the grower, and fraction of one cent per bushel Commercial Reserve credited to the grower, or a total of approximately 86 1-4 cents per bushel, from which of course must be deducted Vancouver freight and elevator charges, amounting to approximately 15 1-4 cents per bushel, or net at Nanton shipping point to our Pool members of 71 cents per bushel, as compared to 61 cents per bushel realized by the receiver on your car disposed of as non-Pool wheat, with of course, say 3-4 cent per bushel interest to be allowed for on deferred Pool payments.

"We regret very much that it was necessary to market outside the Pool wheat referred to, as in addition to the Pool losing this volume it seems quite apparent that you had to assume the responsibility of a considerable loss in price through the receiver having done so.

"We trust that you are able to make satisfactory arrangements to market your entire 1927 crop through the Pool, as we are anxious to see that every bushel of wheat produced by our members is delivered on a Pool basis for marketing. We are returning papers which you enclosed, and appreciate your interest in having written to us giving particulars as to crop disposed of last year.

"Yours very truly—Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, R. D. Purdy, Manager."

"P.S.—In arriving at Pool price we have taken into consideration deductions for Elevator and Commercial Reserve purposes which we regard as part of the price realized."

## PROSPY LOCAL

Prosper Wheat Pool Local has been organized with O. D. Hamm, of Etsikom, as secretary.



## Wheat Pool Meetings

Revised List of Meetings Arranged in Sub-District "G-5" by Johnston Ferguson, Delegate

Bremner, March 20th, 2 p.m. Ardrossan, March 20th, 8 p.m. Haight Community Hall, March 21st, 2 p.m. Ryley, Residence of Mr. A. E. Wiklund, S. of Ryley, March 21st, 8 p.m. Holden, March 22nd, 2 p.m. Conjuring Creek Community Hall, March 23rd, 2 p.m. Hay Lakes School, March 24th, 8 p.m.

### Meetings To Be Addressed By Lew Hutchinson

Strome, March 20th, 2.30 p.m. Daysland, March 21st, 2.30 p.m. Bawlf, March 22nd, 2.30 p.m. Ohaton, March 23rd, 2.30 p.m. Camrose, March 24th, 2.30 p.m.

### Meetings To Be Addressed By J. Jesse Strang

Carmanay, March 20th, 2.30 p.m. Vulcan, March 20th, 8.00 p.m. Champion, March 21st, 2.30 p.m. Barons, March 21st, 8.00 p.m. Blackie, March 23rd, 2.30 p.m. Brant, March 24th, 2.30 p.m. De Winton, March 26th, 2.30 p.m. Aldersyde, March 26th, 8.00 p.m.

## Delegation Waits on the Government re Sterilization Bill

Representatives of a new organization calling itself the People's Protective Association waited on the Premier and members of the Cabinet on March 6th in order to make protest against the enactment of the Sterilization Bill.

The delegation was headed by Dr. Raymond C. Ghostley, and was comprised of a number of ladies and gentlemen introduced by the secretary, Mr. Dake. Speakers were Dr. Ghostley, J. W. Leedy, Rice Sheppard, Rev. Mr. Knight and Mrs. McKay Smith.

Mr. Sheppard thought the measure a most dangerous piece of legislation, and the lady speaker thought there were not sufficient safeguards to protect the person who might merely be temporarily under mental derangement and who happened to be incarcerated at a mental institution. All of them counselled delay with regard to the measure.

### Premier's Views of Matter

After the Minister of Health had dealt with the matter in detail, the Premier thanked the delegation for their interest in the matter. He pointed out, however, that most of the objections as presented had arisen out of one definite error, namely, that the impression had gone forth that this bill would be made applicable to every inmate of the mental institute on their being fit for discharge.

This was inaccurate. The Premier differentiated between the class known as a "mental defective" and those who were temporarily insane. The former was the only individual at whom this legislation was aimed. There were cases where there was nothing like insanity, but pure mental incapacity. The only alternative in dealing with such was segregation, and the Premier thought this the more cruel of the two.

The chief aim of the medical men in charge of the Government institutions was not the destruction of life, but

rather of its preservation. To accomplish this one of them had been sent at the expense of the Government to Europe for the purpose of gaining increased knowledge of the treatment of mental disorder.

The safeguards thrown about this measure the Premier thought were ample, and the utmost care would be taken in its exercise.

### SEXUAL STERILIZATION BILL

The terms of the Sexual Sterilization Bill are as follows:

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Sexual Sterilization Act."

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Mental Hospital" shall mean a hospital within the meaning of *The Mental Diseases Act*;

(b) "Minister" shall mean the Minister of Health.

3.—(1) For the purpose of the this Act, a Board is hereby created, which shall consist of the following four persons:

Dr. Egerton Pope, Edmonton, Dr. Mason, Calgary (representing the medical profession); Dr. McEachern, Dr. of Philosophy, Edmonton, Mrs. Jean H. Field, Kinuso (representing other than medical profession).

(2) The successors of the said members of the Board shall from time to time, be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, but two of the said Board shall be medical practitioners nominated by the Senate of the University of Alberta and the Council of the College of Physicians respectively, and two shall be persons other than medical practitioners, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

4. When it is proposed to discharge any inmate of a mental hospital, the Medical Superintendent or other officer in charge thereof may cause such inmate to be examined by or in the presence of the board of examiners.

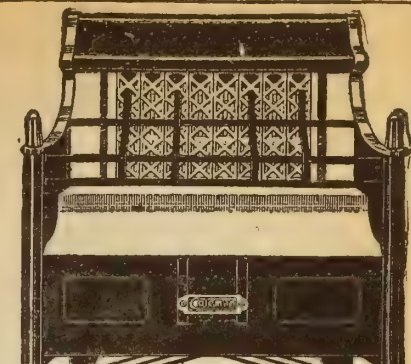
5. If upon such examination, the board is unanimously of opinion that the patient might safely be discharged if the danger of procreation with its attendant risk of multiplication of the evil by transmission of the disability to progeny were eliminated, the board may direct in writing such surgical operation for sexual sterilization of the inmate as may be specified in the written direction and shall appoint some competent surgeon to perform the operation.

6. Such operation shall not be performed unless the inmate, if in the opinion of the board, he is capable of giving consent, has consented thereto, or where the board is of opinion that the inmate is not capable of giving such consent, the husband or wife of the inmate or the parent or guardian of the inmate if he is unmarried has consented thereto, or where the inmate has no husband, wife parent or guardian resident in the Province, the Minister has consented thereto.

7. No surgeon duly directed to perform any such operation shall be liable to any civil action whatsoever by reason of the performance thereof.

8. This Act shall have effect only insofar as the legislative authority of the Province extends.

9. This Act shall come into force on July 1st, 1928.



## Gas Heat Wherever You Live

Now, with the Coleman Radiant Heater you can enjoy all the conveniences of gas for heating, no matter how far your home is from gas mains. The Coleman makes and burns its own gas; it's a complete heating unit in itself—no piping, no wiring, no installation expense.

Just the thing for the cool days of fall and spring when it is too chilly to be comfortable and not cold enough to start the furnace or heating stove. Also fine for additional heat during severely cold spells of winter.

Radiates a penetrating fan-like zone of clean, live heat—like sunshine. Warms lower part of room first, always maintaining a steady even temperature. It's hotter than city gas. It's portable; use it anywhere.

Speedy action. Instant regulation. Double valve-control. Operates on the safety pressure principle like Coleman Quick-Lite Lamps and Lanterns. Uses any good grade of gasoline for fuel. Model 2 price \$37.50.

Ask Your Dealer to show you the Coleman Radiant Heater. If he is not supplied, write us for full particulars. Address Dept. 3902

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(H-2)

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TRADE MARK REG.  
**Radiant Heater**

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GARNET SEED WHEAT

Government tested and analyzed.  
Sacked and quantity; bulk, carlots only

Offered subject being unsold.

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—that has proven amazingly effective in conquering very bad ruptures. Entirely different from trusses. No straps, buckles or springs attached. Easy to apply—inexpensive. Plapao Co., 551 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., is sending FREE Plapao to all who write now.



# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

## Pool Will Hold Third Annual Convention Edmonton, March 20

### Second Month's Operations are Highly Satisfactory

The third Annual Convention of the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers Ltd., will be held in the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, March 20th, 1928.

This is the first Convention since the Livestock Pool commenced operations through their own selling agency, and two months' business has been completed with the machinery set up in the new selling agency.

Notices have been sent to all local associations containing the proposed Agenda and it is desirable that a full representation be had.

\* \* \*

The second month's operations of the Livestock Pool selling agency at Calgary and Edmonton is revealed in the comparative statement published on this page, and shows a very satisfactory result for this period. There are still a few co-operative cars that are being shipped in from country points by elevator agents, etc., which we feel should be consigned to the Pool for sale, as we feel that the shippers in these districts are co-operatively inclined and wish their stock marketed through that system. It will take more organization work throughout the Province to consolidate these shipping points. We trust that at the Convention on March 20th that we can find ways and means of accomplishing this purpose.

\* \* \*

Mr. Young, the manager of the Pool, visited Blackie, Carstairs and Dalmear this month doing organization work, and reports a good sentiment in each community if the proper energy is used in following up the work. These points ship considerable stock, and they offer a good field for co-operative effort.

\* \* \*

### PACKERS' CONDEMNATION INSURANCE

Your Board has been studying the problem of Packers' Condemnation Insurance for several years, and sent the secretary of the Board to Vancouver on the 22nd and 24th of February to attend the Convention of the Western Canada Livestock Union, and to try and secure their co-operation in approaching the Dominion Government for either the abolition of the Packers Condemnation Insurance or to have it placed in more equitable form.

The Packers Condemnation Insurance is to a great extent misunderstood by the producers in this country. It is a charge of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent deducted by the packers from the producers' returns to recompense the packer for any loss that he may sustain from condemnation either of entire carcasses or parts of carcasses through diseases such as tuberculosis.

Many producers think that Packers Condemnation Insurance is to cover losses

that may accrue through bruising or losses in shipping.

### Insurance Paid Twice

This charge was instigated at the request of the packers some years ago, and the Dominion Government has allowed them to collect this as an unofficial charge from all livestock going through their plants. Unfortunately it is developing that livestock going through the yard for resale to the country bears Condemnation Insurance in a great many cases, and upon coming back to the plants pays it a second time, which makes it an unfair charge. Further, on all stock that goes to the United States at the present time the buyers are deducting Condemnation Insurance, though there is no such charge on their own yards.

The Livestock Pool Board is of the opinion that the industry must necessarily stand any loss that will accrue to the packers from diseased animals, but they are very strongly opposed to the operation of a fund entirely under the control of the packers without their giving any accounting of the money received and the money required to meet their losses. At present the people who pay this insurance have no way of knowing whether there is a surplus or a deficit accrued from these deductions. They feel that if the packers do not wish to give an accounting for these monies, then the whole charge should be abolished, and that the Canadian packers be placed on an equal footing with the American packers who are buying in competition with them for the American markets.

After considerable discussion, the Western Canada Livestock Union passed a resolution unanimously asking the Dominion Government to call a conference as soon as possible of packers, Dominion Government officials and producers and to review the whole question of Packers Condemnation Insurance, so that whatever policy is followed in the future will meet the requirements of the trade as it exists today, as well as working equitably for both packer and producer, and will be a policy which will have the confidence of both.

### CO-OPERATION

"The real strength of the Co-operative Movement is in its enlightened members. The Movement grows because thousands of earnest men and women are determined that its benefits shall be more widely shared. Co-operation spreads because wherever a co-operative society has

## STOCK YARD RECEIPTS, FEBRUARY, 1928

Showing Percentage of Receipts handled by  
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS LTD.

	Edmonton	Calgary
No. Firms on Yard.....	4	8
No. Cars on Yard.....	263	416
A.C.L.P. Cars.....	133	179*
A.C.L.P. Percentage.....	50.5	43.0
Percentage nearest Competitor.....	23.1	18.0

\*Including direct shipments

been established it can count upon the disinterested service of many faithful men and women, to whom it is not merely a trading institution, but a high and noble cause. Yes. The secret of our success is in the faith we hold, the principles by which we live, the ideals that will be realized one day. Dividends may attract new members. Pure goods, fair prices, and good service will always bring new buyers to our doors. But it is in the goodwill of all its members, the enthusiasm of those who understand its purpose, the unpaid labors of those who find in co-operation a way of living and a philosophy of life that our Movement finds its dynamic force, its driving power, its principle of growth. These are forces no individual trader can command, powers no multiple (chain-store) company can purchase, assets no capitalist can buy. Our growth in 1927 was made possible by the faith and labor of thousands whose only reward was in the work they did. It is they who will make our growth continuous throughout 1928. We grow because our faithful members are determined that this Movement shall not stand still."—*The Co-operative News, England.*

—o—

## CALGARY STOCK SHOW AND SALES

Calgary will be the centre of attraction for livestock breeders, during the week beginning April 2nd. The Spring Stock Show and Sales will be held April 3rd to 7th, the Calgary Horse Show on the same days, with afternoon and evening performances, and numerous breeders' organizations will hold their annual meetings during the week. Special fares will be in force from Alberta points. Entries close on March 22nd; prize lists may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, secretary, Calgary.

The bull sale will take place on April 5th and 6th, the bulls being judged the day before. 191 Shorthorns, 154 Herefords, 41 Aberdeen Angus, 2 Red Polls and 1 Holstein will be offered; all having passed the tuberculin test. The Fat Stock Show, including the baby beef competition for girls' and boys' entries, will be held at the same time.

Meetings of breeders' associations will be held as follows: Hereford, 8 p.m., April 2nd; Clydesdale, April 3rd, 10 a.m.; Aberdeen-Angus, April 3, 4 p.m.; Horse Breeders', April 3rd, 8 p.m.; Western Stock Growers, April 4th, 11 a.m.; Ayrshire, April 4th, 2 p.m.; Alberta Cattle Breeders, April 4th, 8 p.m.; Thoroughbred, April 5th, 10 p.m.



## To Bring in Thousand Pheasants of Ring Neck Variety

Calgary Association Will Supply Pheasants and Eggs at Cost to the U.F.A.

Following the publication in *The U.F.A.* of an item dealing with the campaign to start the stocking of Alberta with Ring-necked pheasants, C. A. Hayden, the president of the Calgary Fish and Game Association, states that a lively interest has been developed among U.F.A. members. This is indicated by the receipt of letters of inquiry from farmers who desire to get some pheasants for their particular districts. Arrangements are being made to meet their wishes.

### To Be Distributed at Cost

The Calgary Fish and Game Association is bringing in one thousand young pheasants which will be set out in the Calgary district. It is also bringing in at cost pheasants for U.F.A. members who wish to have them on their property and it is ordering about 1,000 pheasant eggs which will be distributed at cost to farmers who may wish to try to hatch pheasant chicks.

Similarly pheasants and eggs are being secured for other fish and game associations throughout the Province.

The young pheasants will cost the association and those who order through it, \$5 a pair at Silverton, Oregon. These birds will be three months to three and a half months old and will be guaranteed strong and healthy on delivery in Alberta.

The eggs will cost \$225 a 1,000 at Silverton.

Hon. George Hoadley has stated that the Government will give a certain measure of assistance to the stocking efforts, as it considers that this is a good movement in respect of augmenting Alberta's resources. This assistance will be utilized to the best advantage.

### Express Thanks to The U.F.A.

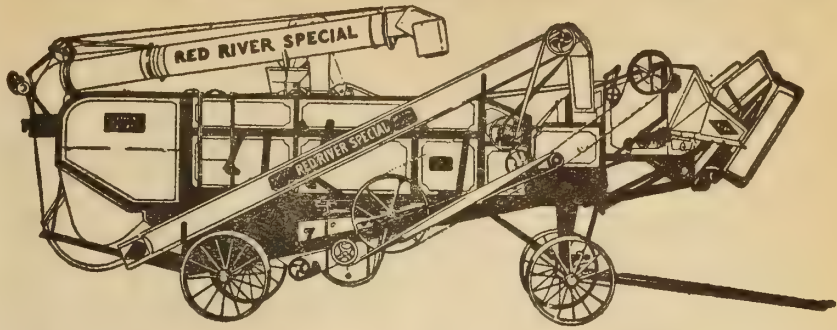
"At a meeting of the executive of the Calgary Fish and Game association last Thursday night, a motion was unanimously passed, expressing the thanks of the association to *The U.F.A.* for its kindness in helping along this worthy cause by publishing an article on the stocking campaign," so President C. A. Hayden of the Calgary association, writes *The U.F.A.* under date of March 12th. He also states that any inquiries concerning pheasants, if directed to Fred J. Green, the secretary, or to the President, would be attended to promptly.

"We have been gratified by the number of U.F.A. members who have already written us," Mr. Hayden concluded.

### ADDRESSES SCALES LOCAL

Appreciation of an address delivered by Carl Axelson is expressed in a report from A. E. Knight, secretary-treasurer of Scales U.F.A. Local. "It was the opinion of the Local," writes Mr. Knight, "that this member is a valuable man for both the U.F.A. and the Pool, both of which he boosted."

## The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher The 28x46 for 1928



*the most popular machine in 1927*  
**& again improved &**



The  
Red River  
Special  
Line  
for 1928  
Threshers  
22x36  
28x46  
30x52  
32x56  
36x60  
Tractors  
N & S  
Lanson Built  
20-35  
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Nichols &  
Shepard  
Corn  
Picker  
—Husker  
Combine  
15' Cut  
20' Cut  
Prairie Type  
Nichols &  
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Steam  
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- 5 Big Shakers for Big Separating Capacity
- 13 Hyatt Roller Bearings—at every main bearing point
- 13 Weatherproof Fiber Pulleys—on every high speed drive

## The 4 Threshermen—

The Big Cylinder

The Steel Winged Beater

The Man Behind the Gun

The Beating Shakers

—the greatest combination ever devised for getting the grain from the straw.

Many other features including Armco Ingot Iron in all sheet metal parts, Double Belting, Alemite Zerk Lubrication, the Tilting Feeder, French and Hecht Wheels, Bridge Truss Construction, and a host of other features built to do clean threshing fast in a machine built to last for years to come.

80 years of building by the Nichols & Shepard Company is back of the 1928 28x46—the Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher.

You will want to know more of this thresher. Send the Coupon for our book, "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher," and see why it is all that.



## The "28" for '28 NICHOLS & SHEPARD

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 Branch Houses with stocks of machinery and repairs at Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta.

Send to the nearest branch for the book, "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher."

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 Province.....My tractor is.....size.....make.....

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"All who set themselves to replace ancient error and superstition by truth and reason may lay their account with brickbats in their life and a marble monument after death."—Sir J. G. Frazer, O.M.



# BUY YOUR FIELD SEEDS EARLY

Supplies of good field seeds are likely to be short later on, particularly oats. We can supply your requirements now at favorable prices.

All our seeds are Government inspected for purity and germination, and we list only those seeds which our experience has proved to be the most reliable and early maturing.

Guaranteed Northern Grown Seed from the GLENCARNOCK FARMS

The following prices are good for immediate orders. All sacks are extra at 25c each, except Brome and Rye sacks, which are 50c each.

<b>CORN—North Western Dent—</b>	
1/2 bus., \$2.25: 1 bus. ....	\$4.35
4 bus. or more, at per bus. ....	4.25
<b>Minnesota 13—</b>	
1/2 bus., \$2.25: 1 bus. ....	\$4.35
4 bus. or more, at per bus. ....	4.25
<b>North Dakota White Flint—</b>	
1/2 bus., \$2.50: 1 bus. ....	\$4.75
4 bus. or more, at per bus. ....	4.60
<b>Gehu Yellow Flint—</b>	
1/2 bus., \$2.50: 1 bus. ....	\$4.75
4 bus. or more, at per bus. ....	4.60
<b>OATS—Banner or Victory—</b>	
Any quantity, at per bus. ....	\$1.20
<b>Barley Trebi—Stiff straw and heavy yielding.</b>	
Good for summerfallow, instead of wae.f.—	
Any quantity, at per bus. ....	\$1.35
<b>Barley Mensury—Any quantity at per bus.</b>	
<b>Burbank's Quality Wheat—</b>	
Any quantity at per bus. ....	\$2.10
<b>Garnet Wheat—Field inspected, sealed and</b>	
<b>Certified—Any quantity, at per bus.</b>	
<b>Marquis Wheat—Third generation, not regis-</b>	
<b>tered.—Any quantity, at per bus.</b>	
<b>Mindum Wheat—This is the new variety of</b>	
<b>Durum, which is giving such good satisfaction</b>	
Any quantity, at per bus. ....	\$2.25

<b>Parker's Marquis Wheat—Very rust resisting,</b>	
<b>and a heavy yielder. Any quantity, per bus \$2.35</b>	
<b>Sweet Clover—White Blossom—The best for all</b>	
<b>around use—Per 100 lbs. ....</b>	
<b>Arctic White Blossom—A very hardy variety,</b>	
<b>originated by Prof. Hansen of the Agricultural</b>	
<b>College at Brookings, South Dakota, and in-</b>	
<b>troduced into Western Canada by Premier</b>	
<b>Bracken, of Manitoba.—Per 100 lbs. ....</b>	
<b>Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover—It is a good</b>	
<b>variety for hay, as it is much finer in stem and</b>	
<b>ripens and comes to maturity earlier than any</b>	
<b>of the other varieties.—Per 100 lbs. ....</b>	
<b>Our Sweet Clover and Alfalfa has all been</b>	
<b>sifted, and is ready for the drill.</b>	
<b>ALFALFA—Our own selection, hardy Grimm</b>	
<b>Alfalfa, per 10 lbs. ....</b>	
<b>Per 100 lbs. ....</b>	
<b>Ask for our booklet on Sweet Clover and Alfalfa.</b>	
<b>BROME GRASS—The best grass for permanent</b>	
<b>pasture. Per 100 lbs. ....</b>	
<b>WESTERN RYE GRASS—Per 100 lbs. ....</b>	
<b>CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Grown on our</b>	
<b>own farm under Government supervision. Two</b>	
<b>varieties. Irish Cobblers and Early Ohio.</b>	
<b>Prices for orders booked now—Per bushel,</b>	
<b>(Any variety) ....</b>	
<b>6 bus. ....</b>	

## WRITE FOR OUR 1928 CATALOGUE

It will be sent you free on application, together with descriptive pamphlet on Garnet Wheat, and literature on our Aberdeen Angus cattle, and our Stock Food Products, etc.

Orders shipped same day as they are received. If you are in a hurry for your order to go forward, send it in to us by wire collect.

## CLIP THIS COUPON

Fill in your name and address, mail it in to us, and we will give you a credit of 5 per cent on all Stock Food Orders; 5 per cent on all Seed Orders which amount to \$35.00; a straight cash discount of \$3.50 on all orders which amount to between \$35.00 and \$60.00; and a straight cash discount of \$5.00 on all orders amounting to over \$60.00.

Name.....Address.....

# JAMES D. MCGREGOR

BRANDON

GLENCARNOCK FARMS

MANITOBA

## YOU MUST HURRY!

Get your answer to "How Many Chickens in the Yard"? in as quickly as possible. See the issue of February 15th of *The U.F.A.* for chart and prize list, or better still, write for rules and charts to

POULTRY MESSAGE

105 Darke Block

REGINA, Sask.

## FITS

Many people have been to this Sanitarium, some suffering from FITS, some from NERVOUS TROUBLE and others from MENTAL DISORDERS. The results have been remarkable, because all of them had some stomach or bowel trouble which our DIET overcame. Send in this ad. before March 25 and receive 10 per cent discount.

The Thomas Sanitarium  
175U MAYFAIR AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free Sanatorium book. DR. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM 525 University Av., Minneapolis, Minn.



## MASTER GEARS, PINIONS, GRATES ETC., FOR THE POPULAR TRACTORS CARRIED IN STOCK

Crankshaft grinding, cylinder grinding, Tractor overhauls, welding, etc.

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## PILES

If you have piles, write or call at the only institution in Canada specializing in the killing of Piles and giving the same attention to both rich and poor. No operation. No danger. No confinement to bed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special discount of 10 per cent to those sending in this ad within ten days.

THOMAS SANIATARIUM

175U Mayfair Ave., WINNIPEG, Man.

## RAILWAYS SUBMIT NEW JOINT OFFER

(Continued from page 7)

indicate what development plans your companies would be prepared to undertake within the next few years.

"Attached hereto is a copy of the resolution recently passed in the legislature. You have, no doubt, been informed of the nature of the discussion of this resolution. We thought we should indicate our views to you before finally declining to entertain any proposal for joint acquisition or operation, in order that, in the light of the discussion in the house, and having regard to the report of the railway department for last year, you might indicate if you care to amend your joint offer in any respect.

"Having regard to the fact that our Legislature will probably close on or about March 15th, may we respectfully request that you favor us with an early reply.

"Yours very truly,

VERNOR W. SMITH,

Minister of Railways and Telephones

## REPLY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES

The reply of the companies is as follows:

MONTREAL, MARCH 10th, 1928

"Hon. J. E. Brownlee,

"Prime Minister, Edmonton, Alberta.

"Dear Sir:

"We have today received your letter of March 5th, a copy of which was telegraphed to us on that date.

"The purpose of our companies in making a joint proposal was to avoid the unsatisfactory situation which would result from competitive bidding and because the obligations to be assumed were so heavy as to make it desirable they should be divided and because the area to be served and developed is so extensive.

"In no other way can the Peace River district enjoy the advantage of one line haul to all points in Alberta and Canada.

"Joint operation gives no difficulty and the Edmonton-Dunvegan and Central Canada Railways, if acquired, will form an integral part of the systems of both companies. While the operating results of both northern railways show a distinct improvement, they do not reflect the results that may be always expected

## ST. ALBERT APPEAL FUND

Previously acknowledged.....\$ 66.00

Feb., 1928

25—J. W. Lee, Entwistle U.-	
F. A. ....	2.00
27—Woodville U.F.A. & U.	
F.W.A. ....	5.00
Keystone U.F.A. ....	10.00
"A Friend", Stanmore U.	
F.A. ....	1.00

Mar. 1928

1—Grimshaw U.F.A. ....	10.00
Fred C. Keith, Spirit River	5.00
Grand Meadow U.F.A. ....	10.00
2—Vandyne U.F.A. ....	5.00
3—From Mirror. ....	1.00
5—Creighton U.F.A. ....	6.30
Crocus Plains U.F.A. ....	10.00
Conrich U.F.A. ....	10.00
7—Collholme U.F.A. ....	13.40
Mayerthorpe U.F.A. ....	5.00
8—Fenham U.F.A. ....	10.00
10—Alfred C. Stuart. ....	5.00

\$174.70



and are materially assisted by the favorable nature of the terminal arrangements under existing agreements.

#### Interest From Jan. 1st Next

"We appreciate that if the companies are not acquired now the matter of their acquisition is likely to be postponed indefinitely and while we regard our previous offer as fair, we would be willing to amend it providing that interest on the full amount of \$8,000,000 agreed to be paid for capital stock and properties should commence January 1st, 1929.

"We are also prepared to undertake that during the next five years, an hundred miles of branch lines and extensions will be constructed including the 40 miles mentioned in our previous proposal.

"We are not able to define the exact location of these lines, but they will be constructed where most needed to advance settlement.

"We must ask you to regard this offer which has received the approval of the Federal Government as our final proposal.

"(Signed),

"H. W. THORNTON.

"E. W. BETTY."

#### PREMIER BROWNLEE'S REPLY

To the letter of the two presidents, Mr. Brownlee replied in separate letters to Sir Henry Thornton and Mr. Beatty as follows:

"Have received joint telegram, dated 10th instant, on behalf of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways with further offer for purchase of the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and Central Canada Railway.

"In our previous interviews and communications we have urged our desire to dispose of Alberta and Great Waterways if we dispose of other northern lines.

"In our letter of March 5th we informed you that offer received Canadian National for purchase of the A. and G.W. could not be considered in light of earnings during last three years. In order that the Executive Council and the Legislature may have full information when considering your wire of March 10th will you kindly advise if any further offer with respect to Alberta and Great Waterways will be made.

"(Signed)

"J. E. BROWNLEE."

#### ANNUAL SOCIAL EVENING

In spite of stormy weather, which made travel difficult, a considerable number of members of U. F. A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in the vicinity of Calgary, including Conrich and Beddington and Vulcan, attended the Annual Social Evening of the Calgary U.F.A. Local held in Penley's Academy on Tuesday, March 14th. E. R. Briggs, President of the Local, during a brief interval in the dancing, thanked these visitors for braving the storm, and contributing very largely to the success of the event. S. S. Sears proved a capable master of ceremonies on the dancing floor.

#### "MAKE THE GARDEN PAY"

"Make the Garden Pay" is the title of an attractive booklet containing 80 pages of matter of interest to gardeners, including a large number of illustrations. These are being distributed by the branches of the Bank of Montreal.

## FARM FINANCING

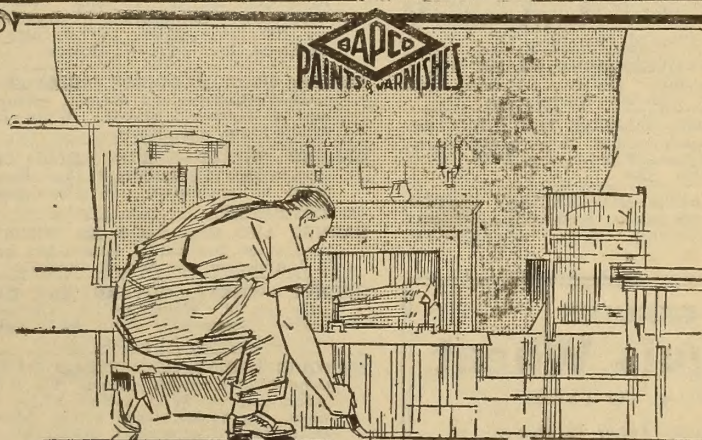
THROUGHOUT Canada the Bank of Montreal is daily loaning funds to responsible farmers to assist them in their business.

This Bank is at all times prepared to advance loans on terms consistent with sound banking.

## Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$830,000,000



BAPCO Floor Varnish possesses all the desirable qualities of a really good varnish. It has a deep, rich lustre that enhances the beauty of any wooden floor or linoleum and dries with a hardness that resists the tramp of booted feet, the scuffling of furniture or rough play of children, without marring. It is elastic enough to prevent cracking or chipping and boiling hot or icy water cannot affect it.

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*Rich, Beautiful  
and Durable*



**BAPCO**  
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"The Old Reliable"  
for FLOORS, FURNITURE and WOODWORK

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BAPCO-PRODUCTS  
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Bapco Pure Paint  
Shingoleen  
Ironite Floor Paint  
Bapco Porch Paint  
Bapco Farm Paints



**NURSERY STOCK**

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS — IMPROVED EXTRA**  
Hardy, early, Senator Dunlap. Quality guaranteed. Delivery prepaid. \$1.25 hundred; \$4.50 five hundred; \$8.00 thousand. Leonard Barkley, Morrisburg, Ontario.

**PLANT FOR PLEASURE—AND PROFIT—OUR**  
Northern Grown Nursery Stock. Send for list. Evergreen Nurseries, Box 693, Edmonton, Alberta.

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River Country. No. 1 Grade. Free of noxious  
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Hansen's Cossack and Siberian yellow flowered  
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Germination 98% certified. \$1.75 per bus. quantity  
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Seed, price reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed.  
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generation, car, \$1.50, sacked \$1.75. Renfrew  
wheat, car \$1.50, sacked \$1.75. Victory Oats,  
registered 3rd generation, germination test 96.  
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can be obtained from  
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inspected and Registered  
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LIMITED

**THE BREAK WITH RUSSIA**

Toronto Daily Star (Liberal)

In the *London Observer* (Conservative) which has just come to hand Mr. J. L. Garvin discusses the breach with Russia and makes just such comments on it as were made in these columns.

"The Arcos raid," he says, "by itself was a fiasco as regards the discovery of new and decisive evidence. But this being so, parliamentary considerations forced the total breach in order to defend the raid." That is as we described it. "There is no possibility," says Mr. Garvin, "that rupture in London can in itself do anything to improve the position at Shanghai and Hankow." Then Mr. Garvin says plain people are asking this question: "If France can avoid the policy of exploding her official relations with Russia, why was it necessary for us to resort to diplomatic dynamite?"

With a million unemployed in Britain the politicians have thrown away \$10,000,000 worth of orders from Russia that were on the eve of being placed, and, Mr. Garvin asks, for what? He faces the fact that the rupture is between Britain and Russia and not between the Tories in London and the Communists in Moscow. Two great Empires are placed in hostile relation. The British and Russian territories cover nearly half the land surface of the globe. "This island," he writes, "is the most predominantly manufacturing community, and Russia predominantly agricultural. No two peoples in the world are less competitive and more complementary in the economic sense. They seem marked out by circumstance to do large commerce with each other in the future." If the Bolsheviks have bungled, he says, the Baldwin ministers have not been gifted.

**BAWLf ELEVATOR AT RANFURLY**Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

My attention has been drawn to your report of questions addressed to Commissioner Robinson at the recent U.F.A. Convention, as given in your issue of February 16th. A local delegate, according to that report, alleges that the Bawlf Elevator Agent at Ranfurly said that his company had instructed him not to buy anything higher than No. 4.

My company has not given me any instructions to that effect, nor have I ever told anyone that I was so instructed; and I shall therefore feel obliged if you will kindly give space in your next issue to this denial.

Yours faithfully,

A. S. McKERNAN,  
Local Agent, N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.

**EDITORIAL**

(Continued from page 3)

a daily newspaper, evidently misled by Mr. Webster's remarks in the Assembly, headed an editorial on the subject on March 8th, "Financial Losses of the Poultry Pool" and proceeded to state. "This is a business in which a Government service has been combined with a Poultry Pool." Mr. Webster himself has admitted having been confused upon this matter.

In point of fact the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service is not now incurring losses. A surplus of over \$1000 is shown on the balance sheet in respect to operations of the past year.



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Excellent Strain, April hatched Pullets laying since October. 15—\$1.50 50—\$4.00. Mrs. Inman Lorentson, Bindloss, Alberta.

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**THE ALBERTA BRONZE TURKEY BREEDERS** Association has many turkeys for sale. All Government inspected and banded, which insures best pure bred stock. Write for prices. W. C. Lyle, Sec.-Treas., Arrowwood, Alberta.

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**MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, \$5.00 each. Ernest Kronier, Freedom, Alta.

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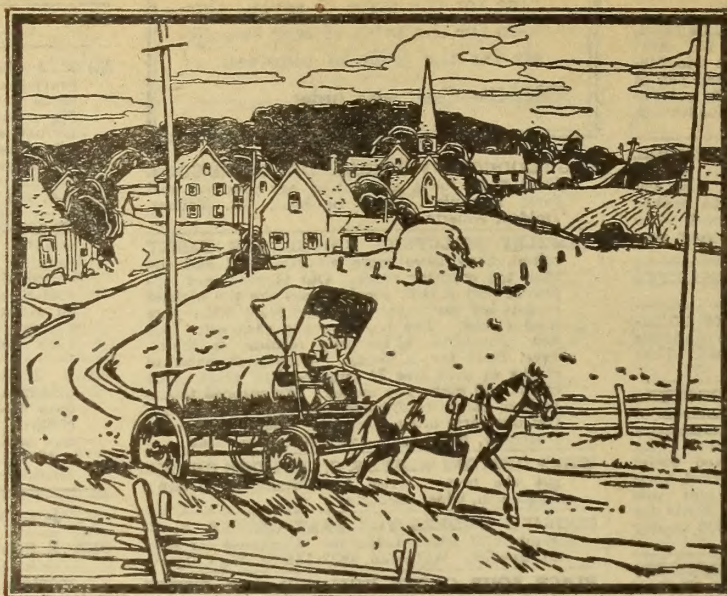
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